"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day; Tuesday, probably fair and warmer; brisk south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,575. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON OPPOSES WARFARE ON ROADS

Reported to be Displeased with Folk's Plans to Investigate Other Systems.

ANXIOUS TO AVERT UNREST

Doesn't Want Financial Conditions Affected—Rock Island to be Next Overhauled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—There is reason to believe that the programme gradually being mapped out by ex-Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, chief counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission, to strike at many railroads with sweeping investigations, runs counter to the general views of the Administration. President Wilson is understood to have supported Attorney General McReynolds in his opposition to Gov. Folk's prosecution of the commission's investigation of the New Haven. It is believed that the President's attitude toward the wider campaign planned by Mr. Folk is similar to that taken in regard to the New Haven inquiry.

The bitterness that has arisen between Mr. McReynolds and Mr. Folk over the examination of former President Mellen of the New Haven is well known. The Attorney General feared that Mr. Mellen's testimony would give him immunity from prosecution as to everything he might have done in his administration of the New Haven's affairs. In particular the last half hour of Mr. Mellen's examination, which dealt directly with the Grand Trunk transaction, out of which his indictment in New York arose, aroused angry resentment in the Department of Justice. The President's relations with Mr. McReynolds have not changed since Mr. McReynolds's clash with Mr. Folk and Commissioner McChord. On broader grounds than the simple question of immunity the President is believed to oppose any wholesale campaign against the railroads at this time.

While the President has taken no steps to influence the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission outside his powers in regard to the 5 per cent. advance in rates asked by the Eastern railroads, the definite impression in Washington is that the President personally favors reasonable consideration for those demands if it is shown that the roads need larger returns for the good of their public services.

Prominent Democrats make it plain that the Administration is particularly anxious just now to avert every symptom of financial depression. The leaders recognize that the President has proposed a very radical programme of legislation, and on that account he is sensitive to any suggestion that he is precipitating panicky conditions. There are sweeping reforms in the business world that the President advocates. But he wants those reforms to work in a practical sense. He knows that nothing would make the path rougher for further legislation than an upheaval or threat of an upheaval in financial circles, as the money markets are particularly susceptible to depression from any discouraging crusade against the great common carriers.

Nothing more stirred the Administration to angry denials in the debate on the Tariff bill than the Republican predictions that the new tariff would cause a panic. That prediction seemed strengthened by indications of industrial weakness while the debate progressed. But when the bill was passed and the law began to make itself felt the predictions were disproved, and the depression caused by fear of the law waned.

That course of events has been highly gratifying to the Administration. It is felt that conditions will still further improve when the regional reserve banks provided for in the currency law are set in motion. Until that relief against financial stringency is fully effective the Administration is anxious to prevent disturbing symptoms. This makes Mr. Folk's plans for extending his activities in several directions rather disconcerting.

Rock Island Road Next.

The next railroad to be investigated by the commission, according to present plans, will be the Rock Island. This investigation, as explained by a member of the commission tonight, will cover the road's financing and relations. An inquiry will also be made into its methods of bookkeeping and the filing of its reports. It is understood that this phase of the investigation will follow closely the commission's overhauling of the bookkeeping of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Gov. Folk decided today as a part of his general plan to widen his investigation into the affairs of the New Haven by calling additional Directors and ex-Directors of that system. Subpoenas have been issued to Lawrence Minot, and H. D. Warner, ex-Directors, and J. S. Elton, a present Director.

It is not known yet which one of the new witnesses or those previously called will take the stand first when the hearing is resumed on Tuesday. It is understood that Mr. Elton will be questioned particularly as to what he knows about the Waterbury Gas stock.

The Rock Island investigation grows out of a resolution pending before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce. Before reporting it the Committee appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission for information, and Mr. Folk expects to press the matter.

The Department of Justice seems to have an explanation of its own as to the proposed extension of the activities of the Interstate Commerce Commission under Mr. Folk's directions. At the same time it is pointed out that Mr. Folk for a number of years has been a receptive Presidential candidate. In the last campaign, though Mr. Folk seemed to have no support except in a limited part of Missouri, he kept himself forward for a long time, finally withdrawing for the sake of an undivided delegation to the Baltimore convention supporting Champ Clark.

No one here takes Mr. Folk's Presidential chances very seriously. But if it should be held that the Baltimore platform bound President Wilson against a second term, which is disputed in many quarters, the gradual extension of the primary might tend to encourage Mr. Folk. In the primaries, however, he

Continued on Page 3.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups, made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

HE WHISTLED TO THE QUEEN

Confusion Then Overwhelmed a Resident of Sunbury.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 24.—There is a resident of Sunbury who will feel uncomfortable in his mind for a long time to come. He was walking behind two women in the park, when he noticed the younger of them drop her handkerchief. He picked it up, and, to attract the owner's attention, whistled loudly as he ran to restore it. The owner thanked him politely. Afterward, to his confusion, he learned he had been whistling to the Queen and Princess Mary.

PELT DINERS AT BILTMORE.

Boys Throw Shower of Pebbles Through the Open Windows.

Diners in the main dining room of the Hotel Biltmore, on the Forty-fifth Street side of the building, last night were startled by a shower of roofing pebbles which were thrown through the open windows.

The house detectives were informed about it, and got out on the pavement in time to see Patrolman Bailey sprinting up Madison Avenue in pursuit of six lads. Bailey caught one and the others escaped.

At the East Fifty-first Street Police Station the boy said he was Thomas McGibney, 16 years old, of 220 East Eighty-ninth Street. He was charged with malicious mischief.

RODE FAST TO WIN $500.

Southern Motor Cyclist Stopped Long Enough to Pay $25 Fine.

Arthur Black, a young man who said he had bet $500 with a friend in Thomasville, N. C., that he could reach Boston by May 26 on his motorcycle, experienced a delay in his journey last night when Policeman Cassey of the Traffic Squad timed him going up Fifth Avenue at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Cassey took him to the Night Court, where Black explained about his bet. He did not tell when he had left Thomasville, but confided to the Magistrate that he was so worried about the safety of his $500 that he had ridden twenty hours yesterday. He also said that, being a stranger here, he did not know anything about New York speed ordinances.

Magistrate Marsh fined him $25, which the young man paid, and resumed his journey, remarking that if he was to be fined that much very often it would be cheaper for him to lose his bet.

LABOR EXEMPTION PARLEY.

House Members Meet Today to Seek Compromise on Trust Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A meeting of House members is expected tomorrow for the purpose of effecting a compromise over the troublesome labor section of the Clayton Anti-Trust bill. The fifteen members of the House who have sought to strengthen the provision exempting labor unions and farmers' associations from prosecution under the Sherman law will confer with the Democratic leaders with the hope that a compromise more satisfactory to labor will be reached.

The compromise proposed is the incorporation into the bill of the substance of the Democratic platform on the subject, which reads:

"There should be no abridgement of the right of the wage earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions, to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade."

DRINK WORSE THAN DRUGS.

Causes More Insanity, Says Dr. Pollack—One Insane in Every 280.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—That more men go insane than women was asserted today by Dr. Horatio M. Pollack of Albany, Statistician of the New York State Hospital Commission, who is here to attend the convention of the American Medico-Psychological Association this week.

"In New York the rate of insane is one person in every 280," said Dr. Pollack. "Although more men go crazy than women, they do not live as long after they become mental wrecks."

Speaking of the dance craze and the rapid pace kept up by young men and women, Dr. Pollack said he was of the opinion that the rapid whirl in which the people of today moved had little effect upon increasing insanity, aside from developing a craze for strong drink.

"Of the total number of insane persons in New York, 15 per cent. of the men, and 5 per cent. of the women have become so through excessive use of alcohol," said Dr. Pollock.

"Very few persons become insane through the excessive use of drugs. The continued use of drugs does not do as much harm as alcohol. More men die in the insane hospitals than women. Men who are treated for alcoholism, as a rule, yield quickly to treatment, and soon leave the hospital if they do not become hopelessly insane, but with women it is different, for they remain in the insane hospitals a long time."

TRAIL PASTOR'S ABDUCTORS

Grand Jury Takes Up Kidnapping of an Illinois Prohibitionist.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24.—The Rev. Louis Patmont, whose story of how he was kidnapped at Westville, Ill., on March 31, and kept a prisoner almost two months in a cellar, and then left bound and gagged in a deserted house near Columbia, will be repeated tomorrow before the Grand Jury at Danville, Ill. The kidnapping of the preacher was the result of a campaign he conducted for the Prohibitionists of Illinois.

Much of his story has been corroborated and Illinois authorities and private detectives who are working on the case assert that they have evidence enough to indict the kidnappers.

Tonight, at the First Presbyterian Church here, the Rev. Dr. Brandt, in his sermon, told of Patmont's willingly incredible experience and illustrated exactly how Patmount was tied in the abandoned house, by tying a man in the identical manner on the pulpit before the members of his congregation.

Best Electric Wiring—Home, Office, Factory, DENNIS G. BRUSSEL, 39 West 38th Street.—Adv.

ROCKEFELLER CALM IN AN AUTO CRASH

Reassures Women Guests When Another Motor Wrecks His Car Near Tarrytown.

COST DOESN'T WORRY HIM

Boy Killed When West Shore Train Hits an Auto and Motorist Dies After His Car Upsets.

Two persons were killed and many were injured in automobile accidents, which occurred yesterday in and near this city. It also became known yesterday that John D. Rockefeller, who was riding with five women guests near Tarrytown on Saturday was in an automobile collision.

John Maine of 339 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, auditor of the S. S. Stafford Ink Company, was killed early yesterday morning when the tire of his automobile burst near Blue Stores, N. Y., and Winfield Townsend of Mount Ivy, N. Y., suffered a fractured skull, from which he died later, when the automobile in which he was riding was struck by a train early yesterday morning near Haverstraw, N. Y.

The accident to Mr. Rockefeller's auto occurred on Saturday afternoon at the junction of the White Plains and Hartsdale Roads. The view of the chauffeurs was cut off and they did not see their danger until it was too late to avoid a collision. The autos crashed head-on and the fender and radiator of the Rockefeller motor were smashed. The women in Mr. Rockefeller's party screamed, but he was cool and soon reassured them.

"Don't be alarmed, ladies," he said. "We are safe, and I guess I can afford the loss. What I regret is that our ride should be spoiled."

The Rockefeller auto was put out of commission, and Mr. Rockefeller sent the chauffeur back to Pocantico Hills for another. The owner of the auto that had crashed into the Rockefeller motor car offered apologies, but Mr. Rockefeller said:

"That's all right. You were not to blame. The accident was unavoidable."

Mr. Rockefeller told the women in his auto that he would invite them to take another ride soon. He sought to avoid publicity, and the authorities did not learn of the accident until yesterday.

The accident in which Winfield Townsend was killed occurred at the cemetery crossing on the West Shore Railroad near Haverstraw. The railroad gates had been lifted after a southbound train had passed. The Townsend auto, which contained six persons, started to cross the tracks, and when it was within a few feet of them those in the motor car saw less than 100 feet from them the headlight of a northbound train, which was running at high speed. A deep cut had hidden its approach.

Clinton Townsend, who was driving, attempted to turn his auto to the side, but the engine struck it and threw it forty feet. Though badly smashed, the auto landed on its four wheels. All in the motor car were thrown out. Clinton Townsend, the driver, was thrown sixty feet against the post of a wire fence. He was only slightly hurt and began to search in the dark for the others. He found his brother, Winfield Townsend, 13 years old, dying from a fractured skull. His sister, Miss Alice Townsend, was unconscious, and she is not expected to live. Elwood Osborne suffered a fractured skull, and it was said he would die probably. Claude Edward was bruised severely and his back was wrenched. Mrs. Carl Signor, wife of the Superintendent of the Belmont & Gurnee quarry at Mt. Ivy, N. Y., was not seriously injured, and she was taken to her home. The other injured persons were taken to the Nyack Hospital. Winfield Townsend died soon after the accident.

Members of the auto party said yesterday, that the watchman at the crossing was responsible for the accident, because he had lifted his gates while the northbound train was approaching. No statement could be obtained from Michael Colono, who was in charge of the gates. He was a substitute for the regular watchman.

John Maine, the other person killed, was riding with his wife when the accident occurred which resulted in his death. They started out on Saturday to motor from this city to Detroit, where they lived at one time. As they were entering Blue Stores, N. Y., nine miles south of Hudson, Mr. Maine made a sudden turn to avoid an obstacle. A tire burst and the car overturned, throwing him on his head and killing him. Mrs. Maine was picked up painfully injured and taken to a hotel in Hudson.

Mr. Maine was 50 years old and had been with the S. S. Stafford Ink Company for twenty-five years. He was a member of the Rotary Club, the Masons, and was a Knight Templar.

James O'Neill, a builder of Great Neck, L. I., was pinned underneath his automobile yesterday at noon, when it upset at Broadway and Twentieth Street, in Flushing, L. I., as he was turning a corner. Two bones of his left leg were broken.

Dr. John Winters Brannan, President of Bellevue and allied hospitals, narrowly escaped injury yesterday afternoon when a phaeton in which he was riding was struck by an automobile owned by Charles Onasch, of 554 West 148th Street, and driven by his nephew, Paul Prepper, of the same address. Dr. Brannan was crossing First Avenue at Twenty-sixth Street when the auto struck the rear of his carriage. Dr. Brannan jumped to the street and was unhurt, but his driver, James Munsoy, suffered a sprained ankle. The horses of the Brannan carriage ran away but they were soon caught.

When he was driving his automobile through Getty Square, in Yonkers, yesterday, Franklin Brooks, ex-Assistant District Attorney under Mr. Whitman, struck Harry Saltz, a newsboy. Mr. Brooks was taken by Policeman Finn before City Judge Beall, but he was released when the newsboy said:

"I only lost one tooth, and that was a false one. Mr. Brooks has offered to pay the dentist's bill."

John Burling, a carpenter, of 84 Fifty-first Street, Corona, L. I., and John Reid of Lent Street, Corona, were thrown from their automobile yesterday afternoon when a trolley car struck it in Jackson Avenue, Corona. Reid landed on his head and suffered a possible fracture of the skull. He was taken to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City, where it was said that he might die. Burling suffered a broken arm.

Mrs. Caroline Fink of 338 East Seventy-second Street, Manhattan, and her little son were thrown from their carriage yesterday when it was hit in Betts Avenue, Winfield, L. I., by an automobile owned by Samuel Kaplan of 68 Lenox Avenue, Manhattan. Mrs. Fink's face was cut and her son suf-

Continued on Page 3.

Chas. E. Matthews, the Desk Man, now 31 E. 28th St.; also Commercial Stationery.—Adv.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

FIVE GREAT FEATURES

1. Ex-President Taft's third article on the trusts.
2. Col. George Harvey on Equality Before the Law.
3. A delightful talk with George Brandes.
4. Kurt Aram on the real Russia.
5. Prof. G. H. Blakeslee of Clark University on a Pan-American Basis for the Monroe Doctrine.

Be sure to read these important articles IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

NOBODY CAN INDUCE THE COLONEL TO RUN

Won't Be Considered for Governor, He Says; It's Absurd, and This Is His Third Denial.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 24.—The report that Col. Roosevelt would run for Governor on the Progressive ticket next Fall was settled by the Colonel himself today. He said that he would not be a candidate and that no one could induce him to think of such a thing. He called the report absurd, and asserted that his candidacy was not being considered at the conferences at Sagamore Hill.

"There is absolutely nothing to it," he said. "Does this, my third denial, convince you?"

A few of the Progressive leaders have urged the Colonel to run, but for the most part they have been men who occupy places of little importance in the party organization. The others, it was said, saw either the futility of trying to induce the Colonel to run for an office he had not one chance in a hundred of winning, or felt, with the Colonel, that he could accomplish more as the leader of the party by fighting shy of any nomination until 1916, when the Presidential campaign was under way.

Col. Roosevelt continued his political conferences today and had as his guests Frank B. Kellogg of Minneapolis, Minn, ex-President of the American Bar Association, who was known as Roosevelt's "trust buster"; Victor Murdock, Progressive Representative from Kansas; George W. Perkins, National Chairman; W. Bourke Cockran, and William Loeb, Jr., the Colonel's secretary when he was President.

Ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon's statement, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, in which he said, speaking of his candidacy for Congress, that he gave Roosevelt permission to publish any of their correspondence and wanted the same concession, was considered at Sagamore Hill. The Colonel smiled grimly when he heard what "Uncle Joe" had said at his home in Danville, Ill.

"Cannon," he asserted, and he rolled the name around in his mouth as if he would hate to swallow it. "Why, I can't imagine what he is talking about. He was Speaker when I was President, and I doubtless had some correspondence with him. Probably I wrote to him and he wrote to me. But I have no letters of his now; they were filed away—in the waste basket."

Then the Colonel smiled broadly and added the remark he has made often before when some one has threatened to publish his letters. "Mr. Cannon," he said, "can publish any letter he has that I wrote to him. He has my full permission."

Then the Colonel was asked about a story published in a newspaper this morning that his proposed visit to Spain might cause a commotion there. The Colonel shook his head wearily. He counted up the questions propounded; the rumor that he would be a candidate for Governor, the Cannon statement, and the story from Spain. "All absurdities," he said, and refused to discuss them any more.

The political conference today dealt chiefly with the situation in the Middle West. Kellogg and Murdock want the Colonel to take the stump in the States they represent. They think that with the Colonel's aid they can promise at least a substantial—substantial enough, at any rate, to keep the party alive. It is understood that the Colonel is considering the proposal seriously.

The situation in New York State was touched upon. The Colonel is satisfied, it is asserted, that he has set things going in the right channel in New York by his suggestions. He will make a strong campaign probably for his friend Oscar Straus if, as now planned, Mr. Straus runs for United States Senator. The Colonel is convinced that Mr. Straus because of his splendid record and popularity can win, and he realizes the prestige the election of a Senator like Mr. Straus from New York will give the party in the Empire State. He is prepared to do what he can for the State ticket, but he won't run himself. The plan now is to wage the fight around the Senatorship. Details will be discussed at a conference tomorrow in New York, at which the leaders will compare notes and go over the Colonel's suggestions. The Colonel will not attend the conference, but he will keep in touch with the leaders from his home.

Today Col. Roosevelt arose early and took a long walk. He attended the service at Grace Church, driving there with Mrs. Roosevelt. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Talmage, ran forward to greet him, and they shook hands. The Colonel shook hands also with a score of his friends whom he saw for the first time since his return from South America. He seemed to be in good health, and several persons spoke of the rapidity with which he had put on weight since his return to Sagamore Hill. The visitors began to arrive shortly after noon, and the conference lasted throughout the afternoon and early evening.

ROOSEVELT TO TESTIFY.

Will Be a Witness in the Wales-Mitchell Coal Strike Suit.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 24.—Theodore Roosevelt will be a witness in the celebrated Wales-Mitchell suit, involving a claim for $200,000 for services which A. D. Wales, an attorney, says he rendered in showing the United Mine Workers of America how to settle the anthracite coal strike of 1902.

Col. Roosevelt will testify before E. Day Clark, a Special Commissioner, in The Outlook office in New York, on Wednesday. The hearings, which have been held at various places during the last six or seven years, have drawn out testimony from many men of note, including Thomas C. Platt and ex-Gov. B. B. Odell, who was heard here a month ago.

Ex-Mayor John J. Irving is attorney for John Mitchell and the United Mine Workers. Harvey D. Hinman will examine Col. Roosevelt for the labor organization.

CAN'T HAVE HIS WIFE SO SUES FOR $80,000

Schiess Says He Paid That for Secrecy—Went to Kansas to Reform.

Samuel P. Schiess has brought two suits in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Lilla Gertrude Schiess, his wife, one for separation on the ground of desertion and the other for the return of about $80,000, which he says she obtained from him by threats.

Mrs. Schiess, on the other hand, has begun suit against him for an absolute divorce. She lives at 117 West 132d Street and writes scenarios for moving-picture plays. Her maiden name was Batdorf. She has a daughter 3 years old.

Mr. Schiess is somewhere in the wilds of Marion County, Kan., trying to recoup his fortunes by raising alfalfa. He is a member of a rich Swiss family, and when he was married had an income of about $10,000 a year. By the will of his father he inherited an interest in the embroidery manufacturing concern of Zabner & Schiess and something else besides in the way of securities. He is a linguist and a sportsman, and never did a hard day's work in his life until he went to Kansas. There he is doing his own cooking and mending and roughing it in regular ranch fashion.

Mr. and Mrs. Schiess were married in the Lutheran Church at 145th Street and Seventh Avenue on July 2, 1906. After his marriage he spent a few months of his honeymoon here and then went with his wife to St. Gall, Switzerland, to visit his mother, who is 70 years old, and his sisters and brothers. From that point they made trips to many of the important cities abroad.

At the end of three years they returned to this city and established a home here. Some months later there was trouble in the Schiess home because Mrs. Schiess did not like the way her husband was conducting himself. About two years ago she made up her mind to leave him. Mr. Schiess begged his wife to remain with him. She taxed him with misconduct and he confessed. After some talk the confession was put in writing, and this was followed by the transfer of a good deal of his property to his wife.

Mr. Schiess says in his complaint that his wife threatened to expose his wrongdoing to his mother, to the other members of his family, and to all his friends if he did not give her all of his property. Mrs. Schiess, through her lawyer, replies that the transfer was made at the suggestion of Mr. Schiess. Mr. Schiess says that, acting under orders from his wife, he sold many of the securities he held and deposited the money, amounting to $40,000, in the Knickerbocker-Columbia Trust Company in the joint names of himself and his wife. Within a short time, he says, he discovered that his wife had drawn out all of the money except $5.36, and that when he asked her what she had done with the money she replied that she had invested it.

In addition Mr. Schiess accuses his wife of having introduced him to certain theatrical people, who induced him to invest $20,000 in a theatrical enterprise by promising that the investment would yield a profit of $10,000 in three weeks. He got no profits, and at the end of three months was told that the enterprise was a failure, and that his money was lost.

In his complaint Mr. Schiess says he distrusted his wife because she broke her agreement not to tell his mother of his transgressions. After the agreement was made and his confession and a big slice of his property was in her possession, he says, he proposed that they again visit his family. His wife consented and Mr. Schiess says that while there she showed to his mother and sisters and brothers the confession he had made. But Mrs. Schiess's reply to this is that every promise made by her to her husband has been religiously kept.

Anyway, Mr. Schiess loved his wife and pleaded with her to resume the marital relation. Finally she told him that if he would go out West and buy a farm and work hard and live uprightly for a year she would again make her home with him. Mr. Schiess gladly undertook to do these things. He didn't know the first thing about farming, but he hustled around and partly from his family and partly by sacrificing some of the property he still had raised a sum of money for the purpose.

Mrs. Schiess says this sum was $20,000, but Mr. Schiess says it was $40,000.

Here is one of the letters Mrs. Schiess wrote to her husband while he was on the farm:

Sunday, Dec. 15, 1912.

To My Dear Sammy:

If you make good out West within one year, and can provide for myself and darling Tickle a comfortable and cosy home, and will promise me under oath to lead a stainless life, as I have a right to expect from a man, I will promise you faithfully to be your wife fully again and will move out there to live with you.

Your loving wife,

TUDY SCHIESS.

This letter is quoted in the complaint to prove that an agreement did really exist between Mr. and Mrs. Schiess. The hardships Mr. Schiess endured were severe, it is intimated, but he never complained. His farm did well and he was in a fair way of getting rich by his own exertions. But he yearned for the end of the year to come, so that he could claim his wife.

In September, 1913, he came jubilantly back to New York, expecting a loving greeting from his wife and child. He admits that he was sadly disappointed, and his lawyer refers to his reception as "very frosty."

In her suit for a divorce Mrs. Schiess asks for $1,500 counsel fee and $100 a week alimony. George H. Bruce is counsel for Mr. Schiess and William C. Dodge is acting for Mrs. Schiess.

ROTTERDAM DOCK STRIKE.

Union Calls Out Employes of the Holland-America Line.

ROTTERDAM, May 24.—The Dutch Dockers Union has proclaimed a general strike of the workmen employed by the Holland-America Line.

CHANNEL SEARCHED NO TRACE OF HAMEL

Grave Fears Now That the Daring British Aviator Was Blown to the North Sea.

2 SEARCHERS NEAR DEATH

Naval Fliers Hurled Into Rough Seas Near Dover—French and English Craft Join in the Hunt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 24.—Gustav Hamel, who had just entered for the transatlantic flight, is still missing, and his disappearance is causing grave anxiety. Hamel went to Paris to bring over a new monoplane, with which he proposed to fly on Saturday in the aerial Derby around London.

He ascended near Versailles at 4:30 o'clock on Saturday morning, flew to Boulogne, and thence to Hardelot, ten miles distant. He reascended at 12:30 o'clock, with the object of flying to Hendon. In view of the bad weather, the spectators tried to dissuade him, but Hamel replied that he must be in Hendon in the evening. He soon disappeared in a northeasterly direction, and since then no trace of him has been found.

Coast Guards on Alert.

Wireless messages were dispatched on Saturday evening to the Channel steamers, requesting them to keep a sharp lookout. The coast guards and the police all around the English Coast are keeping watch, and throughout today English and French torpedo craft were scouring the Channel fruitlessly.

Two navy airmen also joined in the search, and narrowly escaped death. The aircraft taking part in the search were the seaplanes No. 72 and No. 140, the pilot of the latter being Commander Samson. No. 72 was attempting a descent in Dover Harbor after a long flight, when a strong northeast wind capsized the machine, which struck the sea heavily upside down.

The pilot had a wonderful escape, as he was strapped in the half-submerged machine, which the seas soon completely wrecked. A naval pinnace shot out and made a smart rescue in the nick of time.

Owing to engine trouble, Commander Samson was compelled to descend in the rough seas two miles out. Fortunately, two destroyers were close at hand, and raced to his aid. The fate of these machines made it easy to realize what would have occurred to Hamel's frail monoplane if it fell into the sea during such weather conditions.

Blown to North Sea?

The slight hope that Hamel may have made a forced descent at some spot on the French coast is discounted by the fact that he failed to communicate with any one, although it was his habit to acquaint his family with any change in his plans. There are the gravest fears, therefore, that he may have been blown out into the desolation of the North Sea. In that event, once the supply of petrol came to an end and he was compelled to descend, his only chance would have been rescue by some passing ship.

Hamel had had ample experience for a cross-Channel flight, having at least thirty such journeys to his credit, but in the unpromising weather that he risked on Saturday he might easily have lost himself and come to grief in the Channel.

Hamel had around him an inflated pneumatic tire to act as a lifebuoy. His machine was not fitted with any floating device. When he arrived at Hardelot Hamel said he had had some slight engine trouble. He had made many a notable flight, was a fearless looper, and had the reputation of being the most capable airman that England possessed.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 24.—Claude Grahame-White, the aviator who went to Calais to investigate Gustav Hamel's disappearance, reported that he learned that a channel steamer had seen an aeroplane flying in mid-channel on Saturday afternoon.

Cecil Grace, a nephew of Mayor Grace of this city, was lost while attempting a return flight from Calais to Dover for the Baron de Forest prize of $20,000. He started on Dec. 22, 1910, and was never heard of again. His cap, glasses, and what was supposed to have been the wreckage of his aeroplane were picked up a month later in the North Sea off Belgium and on March 14 a disfigured body was brought to the surface at Ostend but it never was fully identified as that of the missing aviator.

Lieut. Bague was lost in a flight from Nice to Corsica. This was on June 5, 1911, and torpedo boat destroyers went out in search of him but the search was fruitless.

Albert J. Jewel, a Staten Island youth, disappeared on a flight from Hempstead Plains, L. I. He was entered in THE NEW YORK TIMES Aerial Derby around Manhattan Island on Oct. 15, 1913. That morning he started in his aeroplane for the starting place. He was last seen flying across Rockaway Point and it was believed that he lost his bearings and was blown out to sea.

MAY STRIKE ON VATERLAND.

650 Firemen and 500 Stewards to Demand Pay Increase.

At the conclusion of a meeting held last night on the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland at Hoboken it was announced that, unless their demands for more pay and better living conditions were granted by the line to-day, 650 firemen and 500 stewards would walk out tomorrow morning and refuse to sail on the ship.

The stokers recently had an increase from $20 to $27.50 a month, it was said. The stewards want an increase from $12.50 to $20 a month.

One of the speakers at the meeting explained that their demands would be made today because the men would be imprisoned if they attempted to strike for more pay in Hamburg.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Ultonia, (Cunard Line,) Fiume to New York, was 103 miles east of Sandy Hook at 11 P. M.; due 25th, late, or early 26th.

STOP PUERTO PLATA FIRING.

Capt. Eberle's Warning Is Obeyed by Dominican Federals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Capt. Eberle of the cruiser Washington cabled to the Navy Department tonight that he notified President Bordas of Santo Domingo yesterday that artillery fire into the town of Puerto Plata must cease. He added that there had been no firing today.

The first dispatch from Capt. Eberle reported that conditions at Puerto Plata yesterday were as follows:

"Desultory rifle fire and artillery fire today (Saturday) south and west of Puerto Plata. Bordas side assures me artillery fire will be kept clear of town in the future. No foreigners or non-combatants injured yesterday by Bordas firing artillery into outskirts of town. The Jagacka arrived this morning with 150 Federal troops. This afternoon about 300 rebel troops, with large pack train, arrived from Moca. The gunboat Marietta arrived at La Romana this morning."

A later dispatch received from Capt. Eberle tonight reported conditions at Puerto Plata up to 3 o'clock this afternoon as follows:

"Bordas reply, dated yesterday, promises not to bombard Puerto Plata, but last night shell fired by his forces fell near the cable office in the centre of the town. I sent Bordas a final warning that artillery must cease firing into the town; told him he violated his written agreement, dated 8th instant. No firing now."

Commander Scott of the American gunboat Marietta, which has arrived in Dominican waters, reported from San Domingo City as follows:

"Marietta is in the river at La Romana moored to the dock on property of the Central Romana sugar estate. La Romana quiet. The presence of the Marietta removes fear of attack on the town."

FOR AFRICA-BRAZIL FLIGHT.

Van der Born Plans to Cross the Atlantic in Tropics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 24.—It is announced from Nice that Van der Born, the aviator, intends to enter as a competitor for The Daily Mail prize for a flight across the Atlantic. He has chosen a route from Konakey, in French Guinea, to Pernambuco, Brazil, which is somewhat shorter than the more northerly routes hitherto proposed. A new type of hydroaeroplane is being constructed for him at Nice.

One of the conditions of The Daily Mail prize for a transatlantic flight is that the aviator must land somewhere in the British Isles. Consequently, Van der Born, if he flew across the ocean on the proposed route, would not be eligible for the prize.

GOLF CLUB FEE $1,500.

Chicago Organization Starts with $225,000 in the Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 24.—What they hope will be the most exclusive golf club in America has been established by 150 well-known men of this city. The membership is limited strictly to 150. Each member has contributed an initiation fee of $1,500, the highest of any club in the country.

The new club, which is to be known as the Old Elm Golf Club, starts with $225,000 in its treasury, derived from the initiation fees. The club will open on June 15 on what a little more than a year ago was known as the Birch farm, near Fort Sheridan.

The idea of forming the club originated with William A. Alexander and R. Harvey McElwee, two veteran members of the Onwentsia Club. Within twenty minutes after the plan had been outlined at a luncheon at the Mid-Day Club $225,000 had been subscribed.

More than 6,000 trees and as many stumps were removed from the 160-acre tract. H. S. Colt of England and Donald Ross of Pinehurst laid out the course. It is 6,420 yards long. The player never has to drive into the sun. A $60,000 clubhouse is in course of construction.

Among the 150 charter members are: J. Ogden Armour, Finley Barrell, Dr. Arthur D. Bevan, Dr. Frank Billings, Henry A. Blair, E. J. Buffington, Charles R. Crane, E. A. Cudahy, Joseph M. Cudahy, Stanley Field, Darius Miller, Potter Palmer, Jr., John G. Shedd, James Simpson, and Louis F. Swift.

DEMOCRATIC SENATOR SURE

Bradley's Successor Will Increase Majority—Tribute to Kentuckian.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate and House will adjourn tomorrow as a mark of respect to Senator Bradley of Kentucky, who died yesterday. Committees of both Houses will be appointed to accompany the body to Kentucky, where it will be buried.

The narrow margin of the Democratic majority gives particular interest to the choice of Mr. Bradley's successor. Until the successor reaches Washington the Democratic majority is increased by one, and as the State is considered now safely Democratic, the successor will increase that margin one more. It is expected that one or more of the Democrats in the House will enter the race to succeed him. Representative Swager Sherley has been mentioned, though he has not committed himself.

It is understood that under the laws of Kentucky the Governor has specific authority in the recess of the Legislature to fill a Senatorial vacancy until a special election can be arranged. As Gov. McCreary is a Democrat he would certainly appoint a Democrat, and the popular election is expected to result the same way.

ONE DEAD, FIVE HURT IN RIOT

Strikers at Gould Coupler Works Involved in Street Fight.

BUFFALO, May 24.—One man was killed and five were wounded in a street fight tonight at Lancaster, where employes of the Gould Coupler Works are on strike. The dead man is Joseph Petrello, a saloon keeper, formerly a molder at the Gould plant. The wounded men are all employes or former employes of the company.

Since the withdrawal of troops from Depew, Sheriff Becker has kept forty deputies on duty there and a score of them were at the scene of the fight a few minutes after it began. They found Petrello dead, with a bullet through his heart. The others were lying on the sidewalk. The Sheriff has been unable to ascertain the cause of the riot.

ENVOYS REJECT BRYAN'S PLAN

Won't Assume Responsibility of Helping to Form a Mexican Peace Junta.

OUTLOOK STILL FAVORABLE

Justice Lamar Indicates After Conference That Matters Are Progressing Well.

VERA CRUZ CLASH FEARED

Battle Between Federals and Rebels Imminent—Huerta Warns Washington of It.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, May 24.—Information came to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight that Secretary Bryan is strongly in favor of establishing a commission form of government in Mexico, pending elections of a President, a Vice President, and members of Congress under constitutional forms. The Bryan plan, as it became known here, provides for a commission of three men, one to be named by the Federals, one by the Constitutionalists, and one by the A B C mediators.

From the information obtained by THE TIMES correspondent there is hardly any likelihood that such a plan will be accepted by the Brazilian Ambassador and the Argentine and Chilean Ministers. The understanding of their position is that it is not their province to assume responsibility for any such arrangement. The feeling among the mediators is said to be that the present undertaking, while initiated by the A B C nations, must be concluded between the representatives of Mexico and the United States. The mediators regard themselves as mere conciliators and not as possessing any right or power to determine how Mexico shall be ruled. Whatever is the outcome of the Bryan plan, it seems to be assured that the third Commissioner must be chosen by some other method than the selection by the three South American diplomats.

A long conversation took place in the Clifton Hotel tonight between the mediators and the American delegates, Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann.

Justice Lamar Optimistic.

It began shortly after 10 o'clock and lasted for an hour and a half. When he left the mediators, Justice Lamar made the following informal statement:

"The American representatives yesterday received certain suggestions from the mediators looking to the solution of the difficulties. They answered the suggestions in a prolonged conference and submitted them to Washington. The American representatives then on their part submitted some suggestions to the mediators, and it looks as though matters were progressing very favorably."

In answer to a question Justice Lamar said that the conversation tonight was sought by Mr. Lehmann and himself.

Three representatives of Gen. Felix Diaz appeared at Niagara Falls tonight and took up quarters in the Clifton Hotel, where the mediators and the Mexican delegates are stopping. They made no statement disclosing their purpose in coming here. They are Luis Riquena, Cecelio Ocon, and M. G. Luis Riquena. Senor Ocon is a close friend of Felix Diaz and was prominent in the events in Mexico City in February, 1913, which resulted in the overthrow of President Madero. Luis Riquena was candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Diaz in the last election in Mexico.

When asked his reason for coming here Luis Requena said:

"I come to take advantage of the situation. Possibly later on I may get into politics again, but just now I have no such intentions."

He would not say whether he intended to confer with the Mexican delegates, but admitted that he knew them personally.

"I believe this conference will be successful," he said.

an untimely end, there is now a distinct impression that an agreement may be reached in the course of the next two weeks.

It should not be understood that this estimate comes in any formal way from any of the principals to the conference. They are applying their agreement to maintain silence even to a comparatively unimportant thing of that nature. The most that anybody informed on the subject cares to say is that the outlook for peace is favorable, but that is merely a repetition of a paragraph in the official statement issued last night following the formal conference of all three parties to the mediation proceedings.

It was made increasingly evident today that the mediators intended to adhere to a strictly neutral course and to stretch the point of their neutrality to such an extent as to maintain the attitude of mere intermediaries between the American and Mexican delegates. It is the expectation that all proposals must come from one side or the other in the controversy, and that the mediators will have only to express the views of each delegation to the other and help along the conversations by such friendly suggestions as may occur to them. In this way all possibility of criticism of the efforts of the mediators will be avoided, and the agreement in the end will be the work of the American and Mexican representatives.

In what manner the Constitutionalists will be brought into the peace settlement, if the American and Mexican delegates at Niagara Falls reach an amicable understanding, has not appeared. The fact that Constitutionalist agents are in frequent conference with the State Department, and that these agents are in telegraphic communication with Gen. Carranza, suggests that views which the Constitutionalists may approve will find their way to the Mexican delegates here through communications made by the mediators in behalf of American representatives. There would be nothing to show on the face of the proceedings that these views had originated with the Constitutionalists or were based upon their opinions of particular phases of the situation in Mexico. In this circumstance they could not properly be objected to by either the mediators or the Mexeican delegates.

According to one report, the urgent demand from the American side that a definite plan for the settlement of the land question be incorporated in the settlement here is not acceptable either to the mediators or the Mexican delegates. If it is insisted upon, some persons say, it will disrupt the mediation. An effort to modify the scope of the negotiations so as to make the land problem less prominent is said to be in progress.

REBEL AGENTS CONFERRING.

Still Opposed to Mediation Plans—Story of Force Threat False.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Constitutionalists here are listening to arguments to prove that they should be represented at Niagara Falls, but so far they have not "listened to reason." Much of today they spent in conference. Many of them had appointments last night with John Lind, who was President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico for many months, and today with Secretary of State Bryan. What they have learned from these sources they compared with their latest dispatches from Gen. Carranza in informal conversations that lasted until late this evening.

The Constitutionalists still profess to be unable to see any gain for them in mediation that they cannot win for themselves on the field of battle. And they say it is incredible that the mediators should proceed to a settlement of the internal affairs of Mexico without their co-operation and consent. If mediation means anything, they say, it means a peaceful settlement, and settlement without the Constitutionalists would not be peaceful and would not settle anything.

An absurd story that alarmed those who read only the headlines and amused those who read it through exploded today with the noise of a small soap bubble. This set forth that the Washington Government had told the mediators, and through them the Constitutionalists, that the United States realized fully the hostility of both the Huertistas and Carrancistas to the United States, but had no intention of permitting that hostility to retard a settlement of troubles. The army was mentioned as the main reliance of American diplomacy in Mexico. Without any discussion of the threat involved, it was pointed out today that the last thing President Wilson would admit was that his course, which had seemed so largely actuated by friendship for the rebels, had alienated their sympathies.

Nothing could have been less threatening than the appearance of the White House and the various departments today. The President spent several hours motoring, and passersby who looked toward the White House seemed to be admiring the gorgeous blooms of the flowering trees and shrubs rather than seeking signs of activity. The departments were deserted, except for dispatch officers, and Secretary Garrison was in Atlantic City, where he has been since Friday. It is safe to say there will be no resort to force until he returns tomorrow or Tuesday.

MAY CLASH NEAR VERA CRUZ.

Rebel-Federal Battle Is Reported to be Imminent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Imminence of a conflict between rebels and Federals in large numbers almost under the guns of the American forces in Vera Cruz was indicated in information communicated to the State Department today by Señor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador here, who is handling correspondence for the United States with Gen. Huerta. The communication was intended to quiet whatever suspicions the movements of Federal troops near Vera Cruz might arouse that they were planning an attack on the city. According to the Ambassador's advices from the Mexican Foreign Office, the movements, if any occur, will be directed against the rebels.

According to a bulletin issued late today by the State Department, the Foreign Office reported that a force of 3,000 rebels had entered the State of Vera Cruz. The information does not say at what point the invasion entered, nor, as the State of Vera Cruz reaches to the north as Tampico, there are three possibilities. The force referred to may be that under Col. Navarette that started yesterday from Tampico in pursuit of the Federals, under Gen. Zaragoza; a detachment from the command that recently captured Tuxpam, down the coast from Tampico, or it may be a bandit organization, under a leader named Ruiz, who has been reported operating within a few miles of Vera Cruz.

The first two explanations would refer to detachments of rebels so far away as perhaps not to affect the Vera Cruz situation, though the importance attached to the information might be explained if it meant that Gen. Zaragoza, retreating from Tampico, had despaired of joining the defeated forces of Gen. Maass, retreating from Saltillo, and was marching south, pursued by Col. Navarette, in the direction of the Federal forces outside Vera Cruz. It might even mean that Gen. Maass found his line of retreat toward San Luis Potosi cut off, and that he, too, was heading across country toward the Vera Cruz coast.

This would mean an increase of the Federal forces near Vera Cruz by nearly 10,000 men and, in spite of the disclaimers of Gen. Huerta's Ministers, would in itself constitute a serious situation. But, aside from that, a conflict close to the American lines between Rebels and Federals might well prove extremely embarrassing. If the defeated army should be driven toward the American lines it would be easy for the American forces to be drawn into the engagement against their will.

Riano Reports Troop Movements.

The official version of the news is the following bulletin from the State Department:

"The Spanish Ambassador has communicated to the State Department a message just received from the Mexican Foreign Office to the effect that a Constitutionalist force of 3,000 has entered the State of Vera Cruz, and the Foreign Office explains that the movement of Federal troops in the neighborhood is against the Constitutionalists and not against the United States. The explanation is made by the Mexican Government in order that its activities in that direction may not be misunderstood."

This situation made particularly interesting the announcement from Admiral Badger, at 7 o'clock this evening, that the withdrawal of the American ships from Vera Cruz was about to begin. There was nothing in the information given out here today indicating that military reinforcements for Gen. Funston would take their place.

Admiral Badger reported that the scout cruiser Birmingham arrived from Tampico at noon today, transferred her aeroplane section to the Mississippi and would sail for Boston on Tuesday. The naval tug Patuxent will sail for Key West tomorrow by way of New Orleans with several refugees.

Ten torpedo boat destroyers will sail for their home yards about Thursday. They are the Dixie, Henley, Warrington, Drayton, Paulding, Trippe, Burrows, Ammen, Fanning, and Beale. Five others—the Cassin, Cummings, Jenkins, Jouett, and Jarvis—will remain in Mexican waters.

The first division of battleships will leave the harbor for exercises under way tomorrow. The first division will do the same on Tuesday.

COMMISSION RULED CHILE.

The Experience of 1891 Cited as Precedent for Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The plan of the A B C mediators for a solution of the Mexican question through the creation of a "Junta de Gobierno," or provisional government by a commission, probably had its origin in what was done during a somewhat similar situation in Chile in 1891.

Señor Suarez, Chilean Minister to the United States, and now one of the Niagara mediators, was then a young man observing events in his own country. At that time a provisional government was set up after attempts at mediation had failed, and this junta of three men served, with full powers of government, pending the regular election of a President and his regular installation. The members of the Chilean Junta de Gobierno were Jorge Montt, who had been a Captain in the Chilean navy; Waldo Silva, and Barros Luco.

The Chilean resort to a Junta de Gobierno is the most shining example of the success of such a plan in any Latin-American country. There has been peace and stability in Chile ever since that experiment.

Señor Suarez was deeply impressed with that experiment, and this may explain his eager participation in the present suggestion.

This is the story of the Chilean Provisional Government:

A majority of the Chilean Congress became involved in a struggle with J. M. Balmaceda, then President of Chile, because the legislative powers showed that Balmaceda's influence, which was very great, was being exercised in favor of a candidate for the Presidency who was not acceptable to the majority in Congress. On the night of Jan. 6, 1891, six ships of the Chilean Navy revolted, at the instance of the Congressional majority. Many of the leaders in Congress went aboard the warships, which sailed northward as a revolutionary fleet and captured the Port of Iquique. The army remained loyal to Balmaceda. Severe battles were fought, in which the revolutionists were victorious, and they set up a Provisional Government consisting of a commission of three men. Meanwhile attempts were made by the United States, Brazil, and France, acting as mediators, to settle the differences between the revolutionists and the Balmaceda Government. These failed.

The revolutionists continued their advance toward Santiago, and when they were on the eve of victory, Gen. Balmaceda, who had brought about the election of a new Congress, resigned, and Gen. Manuel Baquedano was placed temporarily in charge of the Government. Meanwhile the Junta de Gobierno, which had been set up as a provisional government, accompanied the revolutionist leaders to Santiago and took charge of the Government until the re-establishment of constitutional and legal order in the republic.

The chief difference between the Junta de Gobierno which brought an end to Chile's troubles and that which the A B C mediators have in mind is that the former was composed of revolutionists, while the one now being considered would be composed of three commissioners, one named by the Huertistas, one by the Carrancistas, and one by the A B C mediators, or by agreement between the Huertistas and Carrancistas.

SAY HUERTA KILLED RASCON AS PLOTTER

Refugees Report the General's Death Followed Discovery of Conspiracy.

DICTATOR FEARS ASSASSINS

Always Attended by a Guard Now, Vera Cruz Hears—Blanquet Said to Have Defied Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, May 24.—Although the projected military uprising against Huerta has been temporarily crushed, the Dictator is reported to be in great fear of assassination and to be going about the streets heavily guarded.

Refugees who arrived today said that he was invariably accompanied by two automobiles filled with guards, who never allowed his machine to get far ahead of them, one always coming alongside his machine when it stopped. They say that because of this apprehension of danger Huerta no longer frequents cafés and other public places where it would be possible for an enemy to shoot or stab him.

Gen. Eugenio Rascon, the Catholic Party's candidate for the Vice President, and that the purpose of this movement was to prevent the triumph of the revolution.

PREDICTS FEDERAL MUTINY.

Vesconcelos Now Denies Executions by Villa's Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—José Vesconcelos, who has been mentioned as a possible representative of Gen. Carranza at Niagara Falls, said to-day that the Federal army was on the verge of mutiny. Even Gen. Velasco, who was the Federal hero of the losing battle at Torreon, where he was wounded several times, was said by Señor Vesconcelor to be on the point of coming over to the rebel forces. He went on:

"I regret that some of the newspapers here get sensational news, originating from Cientifico or Spanish sources, which, of course, always attempt to discredit our campaign. Examples of this are found in the reports of the massacre of a score or more of Huerta's officers captured Wednesday at Paredon, near Saltillo, and the execution of some 300 men in Tepic by Gen. Obregon.

"These reports are preposterous fabrications and are unworthy of credence. Military necessity, as sanctioned by the laws of war, compels us at times to do things that are not justifiable in times of peace, but that is war the world over, and war in Mexico today is precisely what Gen. Sherman said it was in this country fifty years ago."

Señor Vesconcelos's denial of wholesale executions of Federal officers by Gen. Villa at Paredon directly contradicts official dispatches on the subject given out by Constitutionalists here, but it fits in with their explanation of how the executions occurred.

The Constitutionalists here said that Gen. Villa probably found many Federal officials, whom he had paroled after previous battles, and perhaps some officers, who had served at some time on the rebel side. The execution of these men, they held, would be justified under the rules of war.

FROM © PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

The Mexican Peace Conference in Session.

Left to Right—At the Table—H. Perceval Dodge, Secretary of American delegation; F. W. Lehmann, and Justice Joseph R. Lamar, American delegates; R. S. Naon, Minister from Argentina; D. La Gama, Ahmbassador from Brazil; Eduardo Suarez Mujica, Minister from Chile; Augustin Rodgriguez, Emilio Rabasa, and Luis Elgnero, Mexican delegates, and R. Elguer, Secretary of the Mexican delegation. Standing—Señors Gil, Moreiro, and Salinas.

SAY REBELS HAVE SEIZED ORE.

Mining Men Report Levy, Which Guggenheims Deny.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Tex., May 24.—Santa Eulalia, the big smelting plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company, has been looted by the rebels of Chihuahua, according to reports here. The news of the confiscation of gold and silver bullion at the smelters was brought here by American mining men from Chihuahua.

This is said to be the beginning of a system of forced loans to be levied on all foreigners who hold valuable concessions in Mexico.

The demand of the Carranza Government for $10,000 in the form of a forced loan from the Aguila Oil Company, at Tampico, started the general war levy. This property is owned by the Lord Cowdray interests, who, the rebels declare, have been supporting the Huerta Government with money and influence.

Daniel Guggenheim, President of the American Smelting & Refining Company, when questioned last night about the report that the rebels in Chihuahua were looting the smelters of the company, referred the matter to Edward Brush, a Director of the Company and general manager of the smelters and mines in Mexico.

Mr. Brush said that the report was absolutely erroneous.

"I am in close touch with our properties in Chihuahua," he said, "and can say that we are on the most friendly terms with Villa and his men. There have been no demands on us for contributions to their war chest, and they have attempted to make no levies on us. In fact, on several occasions they have gone out of their way to extend assistance to our company."

HUERTA AT PEACE SERVICE.

Blanquet Denies Rumor of Vera Cruz Clash—Silliman Off Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 24.—A peace service was held this morning in the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, near Mexico City. President Huerta was among the congregation and remained for some time.

Referring this evening to a rumor that an American Sergeant had been shot by a Mexican outpost at El Tejar, near Vera Cruz, War Minister Blanquet said it was absolutely false, and added that persons who made a business of circulating such mischievous fabrications should be shot themselves.

Señor Esteva Ruiz was seen at the Foreign Office by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, but said he had no new developments to report as to the Niagara conference or the international situation. He expressed gratification at the safe arrival of Consul Silliman in the capital.

Mr. Silliman says he has made no change in his plans, and will depart tomorrow morning for Vera Cruz.

BANDIT LEADER KILLED.

Federal Governor Reports Defeat of Marauders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 24.—The Interior Department has received advices from Gov. Cuellar of the State of Guanajuato that a marauding band headed by Encarnacion Olguin was routed near Carro del Tringo.

Chief Olguin was killed, with several of his followers.

ATLANTIC CITY TOUR.
May 29, over Memorial Day. $10 to $12, including two days' board. Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

NIAGARA CONFEREES HEAR PEACE SERMON

Attend High Mass at the Chapel of Our Lady of Peace.

TOURISTS THRONG HOTEL

Anxious to See the Negotiators—Mexicans Entertained by Canadian Motorists.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 24.—High mass was said this morning at the Roman Catholic Chapel of Our Lady of Peace in the presence of one of the A B C envoys, both of the American delegates and two of the Mexican delegates to the peace conference. Secretaries, attachés, and others here for the conference were also in attendance.

Señor Naon was the only one of the A B C envoys present, because Señors Da Gama and Suarez Mujica had received no official invitation. Father O'Neill, rector of the chapel, invited them through Robert F. Rose of the State Department, but on account of a misunderstanding they were not apprised of it.

The little chapel is on a hill almost directly over the Falls on the Canadian side of the Niagara River, on the spot where tradition has it that Father Hennepin, supposed to have been the first white man who ever saw the great cataract, celebrated the first mass for the Indians 250 years ago.

People had gathered at the chapel from miles round about, eager to get a glimpse of the distinguished visitors, who entered the building between rows of curious onlookers. Among the first to appear were Señor Naon, Minister from Argentina, and his little son. They were followed by Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann, the American delegates; Señors Rodriguez and Elguero, delegates from Mexico; Señors Rafael Guero, Manuel Martinez del Campo, and Rafael Capetillo, secretary and attachés of the Mexican delegation; Señora Martinez del Campo and the Señoritas Guadalupe, Rodriguez, and Concepcion, Mercedes, Isabel, and Ruth Rabasa.

In his sermon Father O'Neill took the appropriate subject of "Peace," saying that peace was God; that without God individuals, communities or nations could not have peace, and that when nations, Legislatures and schools lost God they lost peace.

On leaving the chapel, Señor Rodriguez went to the Loretto Convent School for girls, which is close by, to call on Señorita Salcedo, a little Mexican girl who is a pupil there.

Large numbers of tourists thronged the Clifton Hotel throughout the day. This was partly because it was the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth and the first Sunday of the season, but the fact that the peace conference is being held here attracted many desirous of getting a glimpse of those engaged in making history.

In the afternoon the younger members of the Mexican party and some others took an automobile trip through the rich fruit belt of Ontario to Grimsby and the Welland Canal as guests of the Ontario Motor League. There were eight automobiles in all. The three envoys and the American and Mexican delegates were also invited but excused themselves. The party returned in the evening, covered with dust.

Señor Rabasa received a long visit during the afternoon from Señor Zebria, a Mexican who has lived in Buffalo for the last twenty-eight years. The Mexican delegate said the call was of a social nature.

VILLA AT TORREON.

Will Probably Send His Army Next Against Zacatecas.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 24.—Reports from Torreon say that the work of reorganizing the Mexican rebel army continues and Gen. Villa, who is now there, will send his strongest column south to carry the campaign toward Mexico City.

Because of the reorganization plans, practically all of the Generals except Pablo Robles at Saltillo, Pablo Gonzales at Tampico, Panfel Natera at Zacatecas, and Guiterrez and Torres at San Luis Potosi, have been in conference at Torreon with Villa. He will rearrange his entire army, which now numbers 35,000 men.

Gen. Villa has been watching his Generals in action and has selected Maclovio Herrera, Raoul Madero, Torribio Ortea and Trinidad Rodrigues to command the main columns on the southward advance. He has confidence in the fighting ability of these men and will send them against San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas and Queretaro. Zacatecas is 265 miles south of Torreon and the railroad is in fairly good condition almost to the town. The march from Saltillo across the desert would have been impossible for Villa if he carried his artillery with him.

Gen. Villa is making known none of his plans, but Zacatecas seems to be the logical move for him and it will be the next big fight unless the commanders now besieging the town succeed in taking it. Once Zacatecas is controlled, San Luis Potosi will fall, and the march southward will be continued to Queretaro and then on to the capital.

From Durango Gen. Carranza has sent a message to the border that he would allow all claims arising from the Cumbre tunnel disaster, the accidental killing of any foreigners in Mexico, the losses sustained by reason of revolution, and the destruction of foreign property.

The first step in this new policy of the revolutionary leader is the sending out of letters to the families of all victims of the Cumbre tunnel disaster, in which eighty persons lost their lives when Maximo Castillo burned and wrecked the tunnel. Carranza urged the families of the dead to file their claims at once in order that prompt payment might be made. This is in contrast to the Madero government, which refused to pay the claims arising from that revolution.

1857
Investors
Some wade through the financial columns of a newspaper, others read financial magazines; from both can be gained much valuable information.
Our Department of Service reads all the important financial publications and saves our clients much time by sending them only the information that interests them.
The value of this service is determined by those using it.
F. S. Smithers & Co.
64 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE

It's time to go
With Phoebe Snow
And view the scenes ★
She loves to show.
Each mile is quite
A fresh delight
Along the Road
of Anthracite.

★ The New Jersey Lakes, The "Cut-Off," Delaware Water Gap, Pocono Mountains, Lackawanna Valley, Tunkhannock Viaduct, Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers, Genesee Valley, Etc.

MEXICANS SHOOT AT OUR AVIATORS

Many Rifles Discharged at Hydroaeroplane Scouting Outside of Vera Cruz.

SHOTS MISS THEIR MARK

Federals Expected to Restore Rail Connection Between Vera Cruz and the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, May 24.—A naval hydroaeroplane operated by Lieut. Ballinger, with Ensign Stolz as an observer, was fired upon in the course of two flights this morning. The scene of the firing was just beyond the northern American outpost near Vegara.

The first time about twenty-five shots were fired; the second time about half a dozen. None of the shots struck the machine. It is said at headquarters that the aviators inadvertently flew a short distance beyond the American outposts. They were about 2,000 feet up at the time.

The firing upon the machine was witnessed by Capt. Hill, commanding the marines' outpost near Vegara. It was also observed by the aviators, who, owing to the bad marksmanship of the Federals, were never in danger.

It was rumored here tonight that the Federals had fired during the day on the marines at Vegara. This, however, was denied by Gen. Funston at headquarters.

Ballinger and Stolz said that, owing to the high altitude and the noise of the motors, they could not hear the reports of the firing, but they did see the smoke puffs of the rifles when they were discharged.

These were the baseball scores today:

Battleship Arkansas, 0; Fourth Infantry, 0.

Engineer Corps, 2; Vera Cruz, 4.

VERA CRUZ, May 24.—Apparently convinced that the United States will adhere rigidly to the armistice agreement and is anxious to restore communication throughout Mexico, as far as possible, officials of the Huerta Government are preparing to replace the track along the line of the Mexican Railway, which was torn up by Gen. Gustavo Maass in his retreat from Vera Cruz.

The general purchasing agent of the Mexican National Railways called at Brig. Gen. Funston's headquarters today and asked if the American commander had any objection to the restoration of the lines. He was assured that the Americans would be glad to see the service restored and trains operated regularly between the capital and Vera Cruz. He was also told that the Americans had never been able to understand why Gen. Maass considered it necessary to tear up several miles of line.

The Mexican official expressed himself as greatly pleased with the American attitude, and said that the work of replacing the track would probably be started at once.

This action follows the decision to arrange for the exchange of mail with Mexico City and interior points, beginning tomorrow. It also gives prospect of clearing up the congestion at the customs warehouses of freight destined for the interior. For the present the mail exchange will be made at Tembladeros Station, at the eastern end of the destroyed section of the track on the Mexican line. A box car post office has been improvised for the purpose of transferring the mail.

The American officers are hopeful of seeing full trains, within a week or two, running in and out of Vera Cruz and going through to the capital without change. The most rigid inspection of freight and baggage will be maintained here to prevent arms and ammunition from being taken into the interior, and the Huerta officials will probably continue to search passengers and to demand passports of all foreigners on trains proceeding either way. Presumably the Mexican inspection is to be made at Cordoba, if a through service is resumed.

The troops passed a quiet Sunday, nothing disturbing the routine of duty. The weather was hot today, and the baseball games and other attempts at sport proved languid exhibitions.

BULLETS NEAR JAPANESE.

Rebel Firing at Mazatlan Endangers Their Launch.

ON BOARD U. S. S. CALIFORNIA, MAZATLAN, May 23 (via wireless to San Diego, May 24).—A new international element entered into the situation here today when Constitutionalist bullets, fired at some launches that were bearing provisions to the beleaguered Federals in the city, fell dangerously near a launch belonging to the Japanese cruiser stationed here. The commander of the Japanese warship at once forwarded a protest to Gen. Obregon, the Constitutionalist commander.

So far no concerted movement of the Constitutionalists to take Mazatlan has been attempted. A desultory artillery fire is kept up by both armies, who seem content for the present to occupy their fortified positions.

A report has reached the American fleet stationed here that the Constitutionalist commander at San Blas has forced a loan sufficient to pay his troops.

SAYS HUERTA WON'T OPPOSE.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 24.—James L. Carter, a Mexican refugee on his way to his home in Indianapolis today, described incidents attending his flight from Mexico City, where he had lived for fourteen years. Carter said that he knew that Huerta would not permit his troops to oppose the Americans in case they tried to enter Mexico City, as Huerta knew that opposition would be futile.

That "particular" friend who visits your home occasionally and whom you are desirous of pleasing—
'Twould be a comfort to know that your buffet contains a bottle of that fine old Scotch
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"WHITE LABEL"
Scotch Whisky

B

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I. W. W. FOLLOWERS IN A STREET ROW

Threaten Proprietor of Hall Who Refuses to Let Them Hold a Protest Meeting.

TWO MEN ARE ARRESTED

Berkman and Becky Edelson Then Assail the Police at Corner Demonstration.

Efforts on the part of Alexander Berkman, Becky Edelson, José Rubio, Arthur Caron, and other leaders in the recent agitations of the unemployed to hold a meeting in the Floral Garden, 74 East Fourth Street, yesterday afternoon created so much excitement in the neighborhood that police reserves had to be called out from the Fifth Street Station.

The dining room of the Floral Garden was rented a week ago for yesterday afternoon, and a deposit of $3 was left with Nathan Hirsch, the proprietor. Vincenzo Fabbrocino, a printer, conducted the negotiations and got a receipt for the deposit. When the first of the agitators arrived at 2:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon Hirsch refused to admit them. He had not known I. W. W. leaders were renting the room, and had been told by Fabbrocino that it was to be used for a meeting of members of the typographical union, he said.

More agitators arrived and demanded admittance. Hirsch was obdurate, and by 2:30 o'clock, the time for which the meeting was scheduled, a large crowd was before the hall, asserting that it would break its way in, and threatening Hirsch with violence. Patrolman O'Rourke then sent in a call for the reserves.

At the height of the excitement O'Rourke arrested Frank Gazzola, of 352 Spring Street, Westfield, N. J., on a charge of disorderly conduct. The arrest was made in front of the hall, and when O'Rourke got his prisoner to Second Avenue, another Italian demanded his release. At the corner there was a large pile of granite paving blocks. O'Rourke says the second Italian smashed one of them on the pavement and then hurled three large pieces of it at his head. He narrowly escaped being hit by dodging, he said, and Patrolman Eich arested the second many on a charge of felonious assault. He said his name was Frank Malatzo of 329 East Eleventh Street.

Unable to gain admittance to the hall, Berkman and his followers addressed a large crowd from a garbage can turned upside down at Fourth Street and Second Avenue.

According to the circulars, the meeting in Floral Garden was to have been "an international mass meeting in the matter of Augusto Masetti, the Italian Anti-Militarist who shot his Colonel when he was ordered to shoot his fellow-workers." Early arrivals at the hall included a number of persons whose faces have been familiar among the agitators since Tannenbaum's Army of the Unemployed was first organized. Among these were Maurice Rudome, who proudly acknowledged that he had been arrested three times during the agitations; Izzy Wissotsky, the diminutive shoemaker who served sixty days in jail as a result of the Tannenbaum church raid, and Caron, who got out of a hospital a short time ago when the injuries he received during the Union Square raid had healed. Since leaving the hospital he has led the "mourners" who went to Tarrytown to haunt the home of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as a result of the Colorado mine strikes.

Rudome, on finding himself excluded from the Floral Garden, tried to rent several halls in the same block, but came back with the report that the police had intimidated every hall owner in the vicinity by warning them not to lease their halls to the I. W. W. followers. When asked why he would not let them use the hall, Hirsch said:

"I couldn't afford to antagonize the police."

"Becky" Edelson accused him of being afraid they would have his license taken away, and then began a tirade against the police.

A wedding was scheduled to take place in a hall on the second floor, and the bride and flower girls arrived just in time to follow the police in through the crowds outside. They were alarmed at the loud noise and fled up the steps.

The speakers at the corner meeting devoted more of their time to denouncing the New York police and criticising conditions in the Colorado mining camps than to sympathizing with the Italian soldier Masetti, who shot his superior officer during the war between Italy and Turkey on the ground that the working men of Italy had no grievance against the working men of Turkey, the same complaint made by the local agitators in regard to Mexico.

Miss Edelson declared that the police were the rulers of America and that the commander of the precinct was a grafter and thought himself a Czar. She reiterated her threat that "if they force us out of halls and keep us from holding meetings in the open, we will be forced to adopt the methods used in other countries," and added:

"If they want secret nihilist organizations in New York like those in Russia, let them continue their petty persecutions."

Berkman was cautious in his remarks from the garbage can, contenting himself with nothing more violent than:

"No police can stop us until we get just what we want, and then nobody can stop us."

A small meeting of the Italian branch of the American Anti-Militarists was held last night at the Ferrer School.

THIEF CAUSES EXPLOSION.

Imperils Lives of Sleeping Couple by Breaking Into Gas Meter.

TRENTON, N. J., May 24.—A thief was nearly caught in a trap this evening while robbing a house in this city. He, with two others in the house, narrowly escaped being burned to death as the result of an explosion. It was with difficulty that the owner of the house and his wife managed to get from the building.

The house is owned by Martin Smith, and is in Klagg Avenue. Smith and his wife retired early. Some time later they were awakened by the report of an explosion in the house, and as they started down the stairs they were met by a rush of flames and smoke from the lower floor, and they were nearly overcome when they got to the street.

In the meantime neighbors who heard the explosion hurried to the house and James Abbott, a 12-year-old boy, had sent in an alarm. Much damage was done before the flames could be extinguished.

An investigation was then made, and it was found that one of the windows on the lower floor had been pried open. The slot gas meter was broken into, and $1.25 taken from it. It is supposed that the thief after breaking open the machine, went about the lower floor looking for plunder. The escaping gas filled the rooms, and the thief, in trying to find the break, lighted a match, and then the explosion followed.

MOOSE CANVASS FOR FUNDS

Will Have Collecting Teams in Every Town in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 24.—The Massachusetts Progressives will this year raise their campaign fund through a financial canvass such as is often conducted for hospitals, Y. M. C. A. buildings, &c. Party leaders hope that there will be several thousand active workers in the State-wide campaign and that between 30,000 and 50,000 people will contribute the $50,000 needed.

The active work will continue eight days, beginning June 2. The plan includes the organization of collecting teams in every city and town in the State.

FRANK LAWYERS FIGHT BACK

Seek Indictment for Perjury of Certain State Witnesses.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24.—Counsel for Leo M. Frank announced to-day that they would seek the indictment, on charges of perjury and subornation of perjury, of some of the witnesses whose testimony aided in convicting Frank of the murder of Mary Phagan. They will appear before the special Grand Jury, which so far has confined its work to investigating the charges brought by Solicitor General Dorsey against witnesses for the defense and has indicted five persons.

Attorneys Rosser and Arnold said that they would ask that a special Solicitor be named in place of Dorsey to investigate the methods employed by the city detectives and other agents of the State in gathering evidence for the prosecution of Frank.

Judge Hill will tomorrow fix the date for the hearings in the contempt cases against Detectives William J. Burns and Dan S. Lehon, accused of having sent Annie Maude Carter, a negro witness, outside the jurisdiction of the court. Tomorrow also the bill of exceptions in Frank's extraordinary motion for a new trial, recently overruled by Judge Hill, probably will be taken up, and if the attorneys for the State and the defense agree on the bill it will be certified by Judge Hill.

The extraordinary motion to set aside the Frank verdict has been set by Judge Hill for a hearing on Friday. This motion is based on the fact that Frank was not in court when the jury rendered its verdict against him. Judge Roan, who presided at the trial, and Sheriff Manghum have made affidavits for the State in regard to Frank's absence.

It is understood that Solicitor Dorsey will call the editors of the three Atlanta daily newspapers in an attempt to show that the state of feeling in Atlanta in regard to Frank had been exaggerated.

HELD FOR AIDING AN ESCAPE

Man Who Pursued Thieves Said Autoists Stopped Him.

William Kirby of 901 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and Charles Morrison of 242 East Twenty-fifth Street, were held in $2,000 bail each by Magistrate Simms in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning charged with aiding and abetting in a robbery, and John Tierney of 339 East Sixteenth Street, was held in $500 bail for interfering with a policeman. They were arrested after the escape of three highwaymen who robbed three men in the restaurant of Harry Goodman, at 15 East Thirty-third Street, on Saturday night.

The robbers held up Goodman, his nephew, Harry Lubiner of 123 St. Mark's place, and Samuel Pastermin, and after taking about $100 and some jewelry from them left the restaurant. Lubiner followed and saw the thieves throw away two revolvers, which he recovered.

The fugitives jumped into an automobile, which was passing in Fifth Avenue near Thirty-third Street, and which was driven by Kirby, a chauffeur for George J. Bryan, a publisher, of 41 East Twenty-first Street. In the auto were Morrison and Tierney, and Tierney's wife and five children. The robbers rode to the address to Thirty-second Street near Broadway, followed by Lubiner, who was armed with the two revolvers. The robbers then jumped from the automobile and escaped, and Lubiner says Kirby and Morrison prevented him from following.

The commotion brought Patrolmen Fulco and Winn, and when they heard Lubiner's story they arrested Kirby and Morrison, and later Tierney, when, they allege, he tried to interfere with them. Kirby and Morrison say they do not know the men who jumped into the auto. They stopped Lubiner, they said, when they saw that he was armed with two revolvers.

ROCKEFELLER CALM IN AN AUTO CRASH

Continued from Page 1.

fered cuts and bruises. They were taken home after their injuries had been treated by Dr. Jones of St. John's Hospital.

BICYCLISTS HURT MORTALLY.

Two Dying and Others Injured in Accidents in East New York.

Two persons were injured mortally last night, and several others were hurt less seriously yesterday in bicycle accidents in East New York.

Jacob Elias, 14 years old, of 421 Christopher Avenue, was taken to St. Mary's Hospital suffering from a fractured skull and internal injuries. He was thrown from a motor cycle at Sutter and Stone Avenues when he crashed into a wagon in seeking to avoid running down children.

Michael Misteo, 17 years old, of 1,797 Eastern Parkway, crashed into a horse and carriage owned and driven by Arthur Rage of 16 Doscher Street, at Eastern Parkway and Bergen Street while riding a bicycle. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital suffering from a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Leo Stotofsky, 2 years old, of 408 Saratoga Avenue, and Pauline Waselofsky, 12 years old, of 444 Rockaway Avenue, were knocked down by a bicyclist at Eastern Parkway and Park Place. They were not injured seriously and were treated by an ambulance surgeon.

Vito Vitello of 2,458 Fulton Street was struck by a Brooklyn Rapid Transit car at Fulton and Crescent Streets. He was taken to the Bradford Street Hospital suffering from internal injuries and scalp wounds.

KILLED ON A MOTOR CYCLE.

Dead Girl's Sister Injured in the Same Way.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 24.—As the result of a collision between a motor cycle and an automobile just outside the city last night, Miss Edith Platt, 23 years old, is dead. The girl was riding on the rear of a tandem machine. She and Harold Corcoran were returning to the city from a road house, and in trying to pass two automobiles, running in opposite directions, the motor cycle collided with one.

Corcoran was thrown upon the auto, but was merely bruised. The girl fell to the ground and died at the General Hospital three hours later of her injuries. One arrest was made.

A week ago last night Miss Platt, with her sister, Florence, was returning from Sea Breeze on the back of two motor cycles, when the machine operated by Florence's companion collided with another motor cycle. Florence was so badly hurt she is now in the Homeopathic Hospital. She has not been told of her sister's death.

ARREST CITY CHAUFFEUR.

Weston Accused of Running Over a Man in Greenwich, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 24.—Edwin Weston, a chauffeur employed by Hunt & West, Incorporated, an automobile concern of 159 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, was released on a $4,000 bond late tonight after having been arrested on a charge of running his automobile over Frank Desno of Stamford. Desno's ankle was shattered and it was necessary for him to undergo an operation in the Stamford hospital tonight.

Weston was driving Walter Mossitt and a party of wealthy New Yorkers back to their home from a trip into Connecticut. The chauffeur is at a hotel over night and is to stand trial in the morning.

Desno was smoking a pipe when he was hit. His mouth was torn for an inch and a half by the stem, while the bowl flew up and gave him a contusion over one eye, which it is feared may blind him.

WHITE IS DEIFIED BY UPTON SINCLAIR

Author Invites Socialists to Mourn in Rockefeller Church in Move to Free Him.

TELLS THEM TO GO IN A BODY

And to Rise and Stand Throughout All the Services—White Making Converts in Prison.

Followers of Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, who was sentenced to six months on Blackwell's Island for interrupting the service at the Calvary Baptist Church to challenge the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin to debate, collected yesterday afternoon in the Berkeley Theatre, in Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and listened to the reading of a letter from their imprisoned leader. They cheered lustily for him and for speakers who defended him.

A letter was received from Upton Sinclair, who is in Colorado in the interests of the striking miners, but it was not read, as it was first necessary that it should be passed upon by the Board of Directors of the church.

In this letter, which was afterward made public, the novelist refers to Bouck White as "Jesus," to the Magistrate who convicted him as "Pilate," to the Calvary Baptist Church as "the temple," to New York as "Jerusalem," and to the law as "the cruel Roman law." The letter also alludes to the Scribes and the Pharisees, the lawyers, the tax gatherers, the money changers, the chief priests, and rich young men.

In the language of the New Testament the writer urges the members of the Church of the Social Revolution to work for the liberation of Bouck White by "silent mourning" at the Calvary Baptist Church, where he was arrested. He advises them to "repair to the temple" on all the services there, the men wearing black mourning suits and heavy mourning bands and the women wearing heavy mourning veils. His letter follows:

Points a Way to Free White.

I have just read in the paper that Jesus has appealed from Pilate's sentence, and that he is to be tried before the higher Judges of the law. I also note that Pilate has displayed more than usual vindictiveness in refusing Jesus his liberty pending the appeal. As a genuine Christian, I am naturally concerned about what is happening, and I have been trying to think out some way in which the disciples can assist the prisoner. I understand that he has been purposely confined in one of the most insanitary and crowded prisons in Jerusalem. Naturally, therefore, all his followers must be concerned for his health. What is to be done about it?

I believe that I have thought of a way by which you can secure the release of Jesus without rendering yourselves liable to the penalties of the cruel Roman law. I propose a plan like this plan to you, and I ask you to consider it very earnestly. It may require some courage and sacrifice from all of you, but the disciples should endeavor to be worthy of their Master, and I have hopes that you may be equal to the present emergency.

In the first place, let it be made clear that Pilate and the higher Judges of the law have nothing very much to do with the matter. They are, as is well known, merely servants of the Scribes and Pharisees, whom Jesus so bitterly denounced, the lawyers, the tax gatherers, the money changers, whom he drove from the temple, the rich men to whom he denied admission to the Kingdom of Heaven. It is to please these men that the Judges have acted. If these men should say the word, Jesus would be set free. What can you do to compel them to say the word?

Invites Mourners to Invade Church

These men are accustomed to gather in the temple, to go through the forms of their dead religion, which Jesus has been trying to replace with a living faith. They desire to be undisturbed in their ceremonies, and if you can make it perfectly clear to them that so long as Jesus remains in prison they will not be permitted to worship in peace, they will say the word to Pilate and the other Judges, and Jesus will go free. How can this be arranged?

Here is my plan: The temple is open to all the public. It would be very awkward for the chief priests, the Scribes and Pharisees to have to exclude any one from it. It would also be very disturbing to them to have anything in the temple to remind the worshippers of Jesus and his imprisonment. I suggest now that the faithful members of your congregation adopt a definite programme and make it publicly known at your next Sunday's meeting, as follows:

That during the entire term of Jesus' sentence you will hold no morning service, but, instead, will repair to the temple, the men wearing black mourning suits with heavy bands of mourning upon their arms and the women wearing heavy mourning veils. I understand that the disciples of Jesus now number two or three hundred. I have no doubt that when this plan becomes known there may be two or three hundred other persons willing to become disciples.

If all of you were to repair to the temple thus clad in black it would be extremely difficult for the chief priest, the Scribes and Pharisees to deny you admission, and, on the other hand, it would be almost impossible for the most hardened hypocrite to carry on a religious service in the face of such a tremendous protest.

I would suggest that you might even go so far as to resolve that you would attend all services, both weekly and Sunday, which may be given at the temple, all prayer meetings, Bible classes, &c. I understand that some of the services at this temple are conducted by the rich young man to whom Jesus appealed, bidding him to sell all that he had and give to the poor, and the young man refused because he had many possessions. He, particularly, will be sensitive to what the disciples think of him.

And Stand Up During Sermon.

I would say that if there be some among you who have the courage you might even go so far as to manifest your feelings by varying slightly from the behavior of the balance of the congregation. For example, when the chief priest rises to deliver his sermon on the subject of the camel and the needle's eye, you might all of you elect to rise and stand with bowed heads. I do not think that even the most cruel of the Roman Judges would send you to prison for having preferred to stand up while listening to a sermon, and if the soldiers were sent to order several hundred people to leave the temple this would involve so much delay and excitement that you would quite certainly accomplish your purpose in the end. If groups of you, in mourning costumes, were to elect to walk up and down before the temple at the time when the worshippers were entering and leaving, this also would be a form of protest which could hardly be held criminal.

As I said before, all of this will require some nerve on your part, but I bid you think of the Master and what he is suffering in the meantime. Surely you must be willing to make some sacrifice to save Him from this modern form of crucifixion.

Preaching Socialism in Prison.

Bouck White's letter was dated from the Queens County Jail. It read:

Comrades: I have been transferred from the workhouse on the island to the prison here. I was infecting 1,000 prisoners with Socialism. These came to me at every opportunity, and even came at night. The authorities got me off the island by fast freight. The news of your loyalty reached me. It elates me and makes my prison a palace.

Frank Sheldon, leader of the church in Bouck White's absence, told of visiting the imprisoned leader and finding him wrapped in a blue horse blanket with a black border. He said that he brought greetings from White and his forty cellmates.

Manuel Lopez, who was convicted of entering the Calvary Baptist Church, but let off with a ten-day sentence because he had been punished considerably by police clubs, argued that a church was the place to argue such matters as Bouck White had gone to the Calvary Baptist Church to argue. He quoted from the eighteenth chapter of Matthew:

> And if thy brother sin against thee, go, shew him his fault between thee and him alone; if he hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he hear thee not, take with thee one or two more, that at the mouth of two witnesses or three every word may be established. And if he refuse to hear them, tell it unto the church; and if he refuse to hear the church also, let him be unto thee as the Gentile and the publican.

Lopez argued that those who had attempted to induce John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to adopt a new policy regarding the Colorado strike had followed these injunctions strictly.

Hutchins Hapgood said he was glad to see the audience a religious one, because he felt that Socialists sometimes missed the spiritual meaning of things. He continued:

"No religious leader lived who was not a criminal. The religious leaders always finds a social crust which his intensity compels him to break through. The saloon is the breeding place for the spiritual. It makes the hard-working man a poet, a philosopher and an artist by a drink of whisky."

ROCKEFELLER AT CHURCH.

Goes to Yonkers to Worship—Holds Reception After Service.

Presumably to avoid the possibility of meeting Socialist agitators at his church in Manhattan, John D. Rockefeller did not attend either the Baptist Church in Tarrytown or Calvary Church in Manhattan yesterday. Instead he motored to Yonkers and attended service at the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, Warburton and Ashburton Avenues. He heard a sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Chester Fairman Ralston, D. D., on "The Church at Ephesus." Dr. Ralston, who as a pastor at Oberlin, Ohio, knows Mr. Rockefeller, in his sermon yesterday emphasized the importance of the church exemplifying love.

Mr. Rockefeller's coming was unexpected. He arrived a few minutes after the service was opened and with him were two young women and one middle-aged, who are said to be Tarrytown public school teachers. The four left the automobile at Warburton Avenue and climbed part of the steep hill in Ashburton Avenue to the main entrance to the church. They were met at the door by the head usher, William V. Campbell, who recognized Mr. Rockefeller and turned him over to Grant Corson to be seated. Mr. Corson took them to the fourth pew from the front. The congregation was standing, singing a hymn, when the party entered, and only a few recognized the visitor. But the whispers radiating from those few soon made Mr. Rockefeller's presence known to practically every one in the congregation.

Mr. Rockefeller had been in the church only a few minutes when the odor of illuminating gas became so strong in the auditorium that several worshippers left their pews and spoke to ushers. Windows and doors were opened and a plumber who was hastily summoned found and stopped a leak somewhere in the building. There was no interruption of the service and Mr. Rockefeller did not seem to notice the incident.

Dr. Ralston preached the sermon he had prepared for the day and after service he and Mr. Rockefeller greeted each other warmly. Mr. Rockefeller also talked with James M. Hunt, with whom he plays golf at Pocantico occasionally; Richard Edie, Jr., banker, and Miss Mary Colgate, whose father was one of the founders of the church. He was introduced to some of those who gathered around him, but shook hands and chatted sociably with numerous others who were not introduced. Comment was general that he appeared in the best of health.

Mr. Rockefeller took home a copy of the church bulletin for the day. In it was a statement that Baptist missionary boards needed $270,000 to meet demands upon them.

The women who accompanied Mr. Rockefeller stood by themselves as he visited the church people. They were not introduced. At a nod from him they joined him, walked to the waiting car and motored away toward Pocantico.

WOMEN SPEAK FOR MINERS.

Describe Conditions in Colorado to Workers Meeting Here.

Two speakers at a meeting of workers in the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday, were Mrs. Pearl Jolly, a Red Cross nurse, and Mrs. M. H. Thomas. Both are wives of striking miners in Colorado. The meeting was called to express sympathy with the strikers and give them financial aid.

Mrs. Jolly said that before the strike the mine guards tried to provoke trouble. The strikers did not want trouble, she said, but every species of insult and outrage was resorted to by the soldiers.

"Even at a baseball game by the miners five militiamen came with their guns," she said, "and refused to leave. When the game was finished the players were afraid to go home. When they were driven from the companies' shacks and went to the tent colonies the machine guns were trained on the tents. I was afraid to leave the tents, and one time, when I tried to slip past, several shots were fired, one of them hitting my right shoe."

Mrs. Thomas, who came from Wales originally, said the tent colony dwellers welcomed the militia at first. When it was found that the soldiers sided with the strikebreakers the strikers informed them they would have nothing to do with them, and the soldiers became openly aggressive. She described the finding of the bodies of women and children at Ludlow, and placed the blame on Mr. Rockefeller.

"The miners had to fight," she said. "At one time there were four of the strikers against fifty soldiers, and I filled the rifles for the strikers and I don't care who knows it."

James Lord, of the mining department of the American Federation of Labor; Meyer London, and Adolph Germer, organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, also spoke. All insisted that Mr. Rockefeller was responsible for the situation in Colorado.

LINDSEY TO TALK ON STRIKE.

Wives of Colorado Miners Also Will Speak at Massmeeting.

The Central Federated Union has called a mass meeting for this evening at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, to protest against the treatment of the striking miners in Colorado and to denounce the employers, especially John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Resolutions will be submitted calling on the Government to intervene and force a settlement of the trouble by Mr. Rockefeller.

Among the speakers will be Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, Joseph Cannon, an officer of the United Mine Workers of America and a leader in the strike, and wives of the striking miners.

HURT WATCHING BALL GAME.

Spectator Knocked Unconscious by Blow on the Head.

While watching a hard fought game of ball at Dey and West Streets yesterday afternoon Reuben Cohen, a salesman of 97 Bergen Line Avenue, Union Hill, N. J., was struck over the right eye with a batted ball, and was knocked unconscious. He was taken to the Volunteer Hospital in charge of Dr. Krieger, suffering from concussion of the brain.

Detective Clare of the Greenwich Street Station is trying to learn who struck the ball. Cohen will recover, it is thought.

WILSON OPPOSES WARFARE ON ROADS

Continued from Page 1.

would still have to contend with Champ Clark for the Missouri delegation, and in other States his following is infinitesimal.

NEW HAVEN CASE DEPLORED.

Speaker Tells Quakers of Wealthy People Who Need Reforming.

A discussion on "What Quakerism Can Do for the Twentieth Century" marked the meeting last night of the Young Friends' Association at the close of the second day of the yearly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends at the Meeting House, East Fifteenth Street and Rutherford Place.

In the discussion which followed the address of the speaker of the evening, Royal J. Davis, there was censure for "get rich quick" methods of financiers as well as "get good quick" methods of certain reformers, and a general disposition to feel that the Quakers today were needed to restrain and counsel the too impetuous reformers.

Incidentally, the New Haven Railroad inquiry was referred to, and the spirit of New England and the Quakers was deplored for permitting the "wrecking" of the railroad. Isaac Roberts of Philadelphia said:

"It is the people of improperly acquired fortunes who need reforming, for today we have the story of the wrecking of a railroad coming out piece by piece, and we are learning how people all through New England were impoverished and the boys and girls of the next generation deprived of their education through the spoliation of a railroad. The spirit of the old New England and of the Quakers who worked for the freedom of the slaves must be passing to allow a thing of this kind to occur."

Henry W. Wilbur said the tendency of the age was to cure frenzied finance by frenzied literature and "muck-raking."

GIVES FACTS IN C., H. & D. DEAL

Willard of B. & O. Turns Over Data to Commerce Board.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 24.—Following the charge of Congressman Fowler of Illinois that J. P. Morgan and his associates unloaded on the Baltimore & Ohio a funded indebtedness involving more than $100,000,000 when the Baltimore & Ohio took over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton lines, President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio has sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission a statement of facts in the case. President Willard said tonight:

"I have supplied the commission with full information covering all points concerning which the commission asked me to furnish data. In doing this I certainly required exact information from our legal department, which prepared a statement giving complete details of the transactions about which the commission requested to know. Further than that I cannot discuss the proposed action of the commission in investigating the financial arrangements involved in the Baltimore & Ohio's dealings with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton."

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SEEK COLORADO SOLUTION.

Business Men of State Organizing to Try to End Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, May 24.—In an effort to find some way to end the industrial strike in Colorado, business men in all of the principal towns of the State have been holding meetings for the last two days. A General Committee appointed by these men today issued a call for a meeting on June 6 in Denver, at which time means of ending the warfare in the coal fields will be further discussed. Business men from every county will be asked to participate.

The Legislative Investigating Committee appointed at the special session announced today that the coal operators had agreed to aid in the strike investigation. The committee first held a conference with strike leaders, and afterward with J. F. Welborn of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and other mine officials. At the close of this meeting it was announced that the operators had consented to give their aid to the inquiry. Asked if they had agreed to arbitration, members of the committee would not say yes or no.

The Building Trades Council today adopted resolutions upholding Judge Ben B. Lindsey in his efforts at Washington to induce President Wilson to force arbitration.

Interest today centered largely in the preparations for the courtmartial trial tomorrow at Golden, of Lieut. E. K. Linderfelt, the militia officer charged with ordering the soldiers to fire into the tent colony at Ludlow.

HELD AS RIVAL'S SLAYER.

Toymaker's Death Is Laid to a Jealous Farm Hand.

CONCORD, N. H., May 24.—Eugene Wood, a farm hand, was arrested today, charged with the murder of Howard W. Peaslee, a toy manufacturer of Henniker, on Friday night. Peaslee was shot in the head while sitting in his workshop, reading.

Wood had been employed for a year by Miss Ida M. Barnes, who manages her father's farm in the village of Henniker. Although the relations of Wood and Miss Barnes were only those of employer and employee, the authorities say the farm hand was jealous of Peaslee, who was an old friend of the Barnes family and a frequent caller.

The shotgun with which Peaslee was killed belonged to him. It was found after the murder a short distance from the workshop. On a window sill was pinned a rudely scrawled note, with a black hand drawn in one corner. The note, printed in lead pencil, read: "Let this be a warning for som' thet do to mutch crook work."

For the past few months Peaslee had not been living with his wife, who had begun divorce proceedings.

Peacemaker Shot At and Arrested.

Four shots were fired last night in a street fight at Ninth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, in which a man who gave his name as Harry Lowney of 438 West Forty-sixth Street, engaged with two strangers. Lowney was locked up charged with disorderly conduct. He told the police that he was standing on the corner when two men came up, one of them intoxicated. They were quarreling, he said, over the possession of two revolvers which one of the men had. Lowney says he interfered, and that the man with the revolvers fired four shots at him. He dodged behind an "L" pillar, and they ran into Forty-seventh Street and escaped.

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UNITED CIGAR STORES

READING IS POPULAR WITH THE POLICE

Number of Patrons Grows in Circulating Library Established in the Stations.

IGNORE DETECTIVE TALES

These Are Too Improbable for the Men Who Know Criminals as They Are.

Since ex-Police Commissioner Waldo, with the co-operation of the New York Public Library established, in December, 1911, a circulating library for the police in the station houses in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, the plan has attained a degree of success which is gratifying to the officials of the Police Department. These branch libraries have a yearly circulation of 12,382 volumes, an increase of 5,336 over the previous year.

The police branches are in charge of Miss A. E. Brown, librarian of the Traveling Libraries of the New York Public Library. She is assisted by Miss E. L. Wright. About twenty-five books are allotted to each police station, where they occupy a small bookcase. They are in charge of the police Lieutenants, and when a policeman desires to take out a book he applies at the desk. The New York Public Library changes the books about once in two months.

The librarians have now come to have a good idea of the policemen's taste in books. A study of the works read by policemen in the last year shows that most of them prefer the productions of the great authors. The men in making requests for books invariably ask for the "standards," or the novels of our best modern writers. There is a demand for Shakespeare, Victor Hugo, Carlyle, Abraham Lincoln, Kipling, and Roosevelt.

The police have little interest in the modern detective story. When one of the librarians in charge of the library was asked the reason for this, she said she thought it was because the police had so much better detective stories of their own that they did not care for the inventions of fiction. When policemen at the stations were questioned on the subject, the replied that they had so much detective work to do in their daily routine that when they were off duty they did not care to read about something which reminded them of their work. A detective who has been twenty years on the force, and is well educated, had this to say:

"The police do not care for the modern detective story because its detective hero is unreal and impossible. His methods are not the methods of a real detective. The policeman on reading one of these yarns soon learns that its author knows little or nothing about actual detective work, and he casts aside the tale in disgust.

"If a real detective did some of the things that these detectives of fiction do, he would be dismissed from the force in a very short time. If you are to take an interest in a story you must first have confidence in the author, and when you see that he is not familiar with his subject and knows far less about it than you do yourself you lose respect for him. It would pay some of these writers of modern detective stories to cultivate the friendship of real detectives, and spend some time with them, visiting local detective bureaus and going about with them. The author in that way would get a first-hand knowledge of detective methods, and would be able to intelligently write on crime. If an author would familiarize himself with modern police methods in the detection of crime, and would picture the modern detective and his methods just as he is I believe he could give to the pages of fiction a detective hero who would become as popular with the reading public as Sherlock Holmes."

The police are great readers of works of science and stories of travel. Since the trouble with Mexico they have been sending in requests for books on Mexico and the Mexicans. They have also a liking for tales of the sea.

A book which is a favorite with them is "Ten Acres Enough," by Edmund Morris. This story tells what may be accomplished with a ten-acre farm. The book had ten readings in the Mercer Street Station. Policemen are always talking of retiring to farm life when their days of usefulness on the force are at an end, and there are many retired policemen who are living on up-State farms today.

"Another book which is still being widely read by the police is "Trilby." Requests for this novel are made constantly by the police to the librarians of the library. Other works finding popularity with the police are Carlyle's "French Revolution;" "Rights of Man," Abbott; "Notre Dame de Paris," Hugo; "Children of the King," Crawford; "Soldiers Three," Kipling; the works of Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln; "Winning of the West," Roosevelt; "Rough Riders," Roosevelt; "Civil Government in the United States," Fiske; "Les Miserables," Hugo; the stories of O. Henry, and books on the flying machine.

The firemen have a library similar to the one for the police. Last year the firemen read 39,859 books, an increase of 11,139 over the year before. They have far more leisure for reading than the police, though. After a policeman comes in from patrol he usually feels more like sleeping than reading, but many policemen find time to do their reading in the "back room" of the station house while they are on reserve.

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TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

DUTCH MAJOR UPSET THRONE OF ALBANIA

Flight of the King Due to Blunder—Rome Hears He Has Abdicated.

GUARDED IN HIS PALACE

Queen Also Returns from Warship —Popular Disapproval May End Short Rule of William I.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 25.—Dr. Dillon, in dispatches from Durazzo to The Daily Telegraph dated Saturday, and relating events of that day, ascribes the responsibility to a series of blunders committed by a Dutch officer, Major Sleys, in ordering 120 Malissores to march against the rebels at Schiak. The Malissores murmured and said they were too few, but they went.

When, however, the Dutch officer commanded them to march on Tirana they flatly refused. They were soundly rated for disobedience, and ordered to lay down their arms. They made for Durazzo, where the officer publicly rebuked them.

Then Sleys ordered fifty untrained volunteers to march against the insurgents, which they did enthusiastically, but when three-quarters of an hour away from the city they were surrounded by insurgents, and after having been fired on by their own allies in the city, who mistook them for rebels, Dr. Dillon says:

"In the middle of the night, the Italian Minister, Baron Aliti, hastened to the palace, saw the King, and pointed out the madness of the Dutch Major's action which resulted in uniting and consolidating fanatic Moslems, fusing them into a company of formidable force.

"Every step taken, from the secret plan to ruin Essad Pasha, down to the dispatch of fifty raw volunteers against hundreds of men commanded by fanatics, has been characterized by this fatuity."

In reference to the King's departure from the capital, Dr. Dillon says that Finance Minister Nogga requested the King to remain. "But," says Dillon, "at a quarter to five the King and Queen, accompanied by three ex-Ministers and some officers, walked slowly under my balcony toward the Austrian pinnace amid profound silence, and at ten minutes to five the brief nominal reign of Wilhelm I. of Albania was over.

"Albanians watching the memorable scene," he continues, "gave utterance to sharp comments on the departure of the sovereign, and some shed tears. It would be out of place to reproduce those strictures here, but the consensus of opinion was that the King himself might have remained in the city, while sending his wife and children to the warship.

"The Commission of Control parleyed with the insurgents on Saturday evening, and persuaded them to desist from hostilities. The Commissioners then visited the Italian warship, where the King had taken refuge, and informed him what had happened, whereupon the King returned to the capital, followed later by the Queen.

"The reception accorded the King on his return was chilling," Dr. Dillon says. "Bitter remarks were openly made on his hurried departure from the endangered city while it was left without adequate protection. Albanians affirm that the same sentiments will animate their countrymen througout the land and that the reign of the first King is virtually terminated. Enthusiasm which was felt for him yesterday cannot, they assert, be rekindled.

"The ease with which the insurgents were placated shows the docility of those misguided men. If conciliatory measures had been adopted before, instead of irritating the Moslems by opposing Catholic malissores to them and banishing their principal representative, Essad Pasha, the incidents of to-day would never have occurred.

"This morning the French Commissioner assured the King he might safely ride out to the rebels, who would kiss his hand and welcome him enthusiastically. Minister Nogga gave similar assurances, adding that if the King quitted Durazzo his reign would probably terminate."

In an earlier dispatch Dr. Dillon says:

"Albania continues to be the merest geographical conception, without political existence. It has become the arena of heterogeneous influences, pulling in various directions. It possesses only a nominal ruler and lacks even a nominal Cabinet. There is no will, no programme, no acknowledged authority in the land. Propaganda, intrigues, and calumnies hide the real issues. Elements of sound political organism exist in abundance, but are systematically abused. One man of strong will and moderate political sagacity could build up a compact and independent nation more easily here than elsewhere, but instead of one man of common sense there are scores of overzealous busybodies, all working at cross purposes and content to put a spoke in a rival's wheel.

"The King's position consequently is pitiable. Animated by the best intentions, he is ready to set personal considerations at nought when the welfare of the community is in question, but he is misinformed as to when this is involved. His unofficial counselors alone are at fault. He himself blames Essad's enemies, who, unhappily persuaded, without convincing, his Majest that a plot had been hatched against him in favor of a Moslem ruler; that his life was in danger, and that Essad was at the bottom of these perfidious machinations. Yet everybody in Durazzo, Tirana, Schiak, Scutari, and throughout the country knows the ruler might wander at will among the Moslems and Christians without an escort and receive a cordial welcome everywhere."

Dr. Dillon attributes all the trouble to the excessive zeal of the Dutch officers who wield supreme power in Durazzo to seek to extend it northward and southward and issue orders above the regular Government. In consequence of this and other arbitrary acts, members of the Cabinet on Friday proceeded in a body to the palace and tendered their resignations to the King in energetic terms, refusing to be treated any longer as puppets in the hands of Dutch officers and as scapegoats for their mischievous blunders.

Reports Abdication Treaty Signed.

ROME, May 24.—According to a dispatch to The Tribuna, Prince William of Albania, who was forced yesterday to take refuge on an Italian warship at Durazzo, has actually signed a treaty of abdication. This, however, has not been confirmed and the exact situation in Albania is obscure.

The Italian Minister at Durazzo, in a dispatch to his Government, says that an engagement occurred between the insurgents and the gendarmerie, which resulted in the capture of the Dutch officers of the gendarmerie. He further indicates that Prince William, under compulsion, has signed a document conceding certain of the insurgent demands.

It appears that fears that the insurgents would pillage the city led to the hasty embarkation of the Mpret, as the new ruler is called, and his family, and the removal of the Italian residents to the legation or Italian warships for safety.

It is understood that both Austria and Italy are sending additional warships to Durazzo.

DURAZZO, Albania, May 24.—Prince William of Albania, formerly Prince William of Wied, upon whom the rulership of Albania was conferred by the powers last February, is again in the palace in Durazzo, guarded by Italian marines. Outside the city the insurgent supporters of Essad Pasha, former Minister of War, who a few days ago was deported, are threatening the existence of the new regime. Representatives of the insurgents demanded of the international commission that they be allowed to confer with Prince William, who had fled from the town and taken refuge aboard the Italian cruiser Misurata.

Prince William, accompanied by the staff of the Italian Admiral, came ashore last night and today was followed by the Princess Sophie, but their children and suite were left aboard the cruiser.

Conditions in Durazzo and the surrounding district were quiet today but all preparations have been made for the re-embarking of the Prince and Princess should danger arise.

CARUSO TAKES A FLIGHT.

Captivated by Experience, He Tries Some Notes in Midair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 24.—Caruso made his first flight at Hendon this afternoon. He was taken up 800 feet in a biplane by Claude Grahame-White, and made a quarter of an hour's flight.

The tenor's pleasure was extreme. Mr. Grahame-White said he showed the same exuberant, full-hearted delight in the experience that a boy does. Several times he gave vent to his delight in sonorous Italian "E magnifico! magnifico!" he cried.

When he alighted he said he had tried a note or two while in the air, but that conditions were not altogether favorable for singing.

Scotti, who accompanied Caruso to the grounds, was not ambitious to fly.

To Wed New Orleans Girl.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 24.—The engagement is announced of Roger Fulke, eldest son of Lieut. Col. Edmond Kerrison, and Cecil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Craft of New Orleans.

FEAR ULSTER RIOTS AFTER VOTE TODAY

Protestants and Catholics Are Urged Not to Provoke Disorder When Home Rule Wins.

FINAL TEST IN COMMONS

Unionists Will Again Demand Terms of Amending Bill and May Leave If Asquith Refuses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 25.—Ulster spent a quiet week-end, but much uncertainty prevails as to developments which may arise consequent upon today's division in the House of Commons on the third reading of the Home Rule bill.

At all Catholic churches in Ulster the congregations were exhorted yesterday to stay indoors during the nights early this week and forego any kind of demonstration.

"It is thought to be certain," says The Daily News Belfast correspondent, "that a further advertising coup will be organized by the Ulster volunteer leaders for the benefit of the people across the channel—an attempt to outrival previous sensations. A recent circular issued from the 'Ulster provisional government' headquarters in connection with the possible Nationalist celebrations over the Home Rule bill third reading is regarded as an attempt to establish a provisional government for one night.

"Under the guise of preserving order, volunteer battalions would seize and hold possession of the streets, the local police would be pushed aside and defied, and if a conflict should result —and there would be steps of a provocative nature taken to make it certain—the demonstrators and alleged supporters of law and order would clash, and then the long sought object would have been attained.

"All kinds of rumors are afloat as to the latest coup proposed by the Ulster volunteer leaders. It is commonly believed that, still pretending that they are preserving law and order on the night of the division, they will assume control of the city. A more serious rumor has gained currency, to the effect that the police barracks throughout the city may be commandeered for the night and the police held prisoners."

BELFAST, May 24.—In the churches throughout Ulster today there were exhortations from the pulpits in both Catholic and Protestant churches to the worshippers to avoid anything which would be provocative of disorder on the passage of the Home Rule bill.

The Catholic Bishop of Derry had a pastoral letter read in all the churches. It enjoined the people to avoid popular manifestations of jubilation over the success of the Home Rule bill so as not to offend the susceptibilities of their political opponents.

A Nationalist committee of safety has been formed in Belfast to prevent any invasion of Orange territory.

LONDON, Monday, May 25.—A Belfast dispatch to The Times says that orders have been issued to the Ulster volunteers to throw cordons across the streets between the Catholic and Protestant quarters tomorrow night and forcibly to prevent the incursion of Catholics into the Protestant quarters.

"These measures will form a serious challenge to the Government's authority," says the dispatch, "and there are the best of reasons for believing that the Government will take no measures to suppress the supremacy of the volunteers."

In twenty-four hours, perhaps less, the Home Rule bill will pass its third reading in the House of Commons, barring accidents, and in due course become a law, despite the opposition of the House of Lords, whose veto under the Parliament act is limited to two successive sessions. There will be a long, hard fight, however, possibly civil war in Ireland, before a Parliament is set up in Dublin, for the Ulstermen are determined that the Protestant portion of the province shall be excluded from the operation of the bill, and threaten to establish a provisional government as soon as the bill leaves the House of Commons.

The third reading was interrupted on Thursday by the suspension of the sitting by the speaker, because of the obstructive tactics of the Unionists, which could not be checked. Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, today will again ask Premier Asquith to acquaint the House with the terms of the amending bill which he has proposed. If the Premier refuses to do so, the Unionists may leave the chamber in a body, in which case the Government would pass the bill and adjourn over the Whitsuntide holidays.

The eyes of England, however, are now turning to Ulster where arrangements have been made to assemble the Provisional Government and mobilize the well armed volunteers. Arms and ammunition have been distributed and plans have been completed for the calling out of the volunteers at a moment's notice. According to the orders to the commanders of the volunteers, these steps have been taken "to assist in keeping peace in the event of disturbances arising out of the passage of the Home Rule bill."

Londonderry and Tyrone are danger points, for here the nationalists and Ulstermen are evenly divided, and both are armed. Nationalist rejoicings over the passage of the bill might easily lead to a clash and extra police have been drafted for service in these districts, and, if necessary, the military will be ordered to proceed to the assistance of the civil authorities in case of trouble.

OVATION TO PATRIOT JUDGES

Finns Cheer Them as They Return from a Russian Prison.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, May 24.—After serving eight months' imprisonment for refusing to enforce a law conferring equal rights upon Russians with Finns in Finland, which passed the Duma, but not the Finnish Senate, the entire High Court of Viborg, consisting of sixteen Judges, returned here to-day. An immense crowd assembled to welcome the Judges and cheered enthusiastically. Mounted gendarmes, riding on the sidewalks, used their whips on the people for "unlawful cheering."

The Judges were confined in the Kresty Prison at St. Petersburg.

WAGNER'S NAME "GEYER."

Daughter's Suit Revives Question of Composer's Parentage.

BERLIN, May 15.—The suit of Frau Isolde Beidler to have herself legally recognized as the daughter of Richard Wagner has revived the controversy as to the parentage of the great composer himself. Nietzsche, the philosopher, once the friend but later the enemy of Richard Wagner, made the blunt declaration in his autobiography that "Wagner's father was an actor named Geyer," and added "A Geyer is almost an Adler" (a vulture is almost an eagle).

But the controversialists have much more recent data to go by. A book has just been published at Leipsic written by Otto Bournot, which covers that very point. It is called "Ludwig Heinrich Geyer, Wagner's Step-Father." Herr Bournot is a member of the Geyer family, and is, therefore, rather an interested party in the discussion. None the less, some of the points he adduces have attracted considerable attention. Meanwhile, another book dealing with this point appeared recently in Dresden, "Ludwig Geyer, the real father of Richard Wagner," by Hans Bélart (Reissner, Dresden).

A comparison of the two works leads to some interesting conclusions. In the first place, Herr Bournot argues that since, through four generations, the paternal ancestors of Geyer held positions as organists, choralists, and so forth they cannot have been Jews. On the other hand, Herr Bélart insists: "When the contrary is not fully proved through a space of at least ten or twelve generations, the question of the racial origin remains in doubt, and public opinion for several reasons may share the view of Nietzsche."

But if this point is very vague, more evidence is offered on the question of Wagner's descent from Geyer. Herr Bournot attempts to disprove all possibility of this. Bélart, on the other hand, goes so far as to affirm: "I, who have fought for Wagner's art through out thirty years, feel myself bound to say today that those who contest Geyer's fatherhood of Richard Wagner have not really understood the personality of the man in his life and in his art."

After this statement he develops a case which is strikingly like that presented before the civil court of Bayreuth the other day by Frau Isolde Beidler. The points he makes are: (1) the similarity of the shape of the skull; (2) the similar gift for mimicry and eye for color; (3) the fact that many of the Geyers were musically inclined and even professional musicians, while the Wagners were schoolmasters and theologians; (4) the intimacy of Geyer with the Wagner family before his marriage with Wagner's mother; (5) the references of Wagner's in a letter to his younger sister, Cecilie Geyer, to "our father Geyer"; (6) the general profile, the mouth, and the forehead; and (7) the choice of crest that Wagner made when he came to bear arms. Instead of taking the traditional wagon-wheel of the Wagners he chose a vulture (a Geyer.)

It is known that Wagner was entered under the name of "Richard Gayer" on the schoolbooks at Dresden, and gave the same name at his confirmation in 1827. Herr Bélart says that Wagner changed his name chiefly on account of the inheritance of the Wagner family in Leipsic, and even the laborious explorer of Wagneriana, Herr Glasenapp, admits the possibility.

Mrs. Flavelle Greatly Improved.

FLORENCE, May 24.—The condition of Mrs. Mary E. Flavelle of Chicago, who was shot by a Florentine student, Pietro Rossi, while traveling on a train between Florence and Assisi on Thursday, has greatly improved, and her speedy recovery is looked for. Mrs. Flavelle was able to take nourishment today and could utter some words, but was unable to give the details of the crime.

SYLVIA PANKHURST MARCHES IN CHAINS

Police Arrest Her After Breaking Manacles That Lock Her to Fifteen Other Women.

RIOT AT VICTORIA PARK

London Crowds, Resenting Insult to King, Battle with Suffragists—Disorder at Westminster.

LONDON, May 24.—The suffragists gave the police and church officials a busy Sunday while they themselves in some cases received rough treatment from persons in the crowds who resented the recent interference with the King.

Sylvia Pankhurst, who was again arrested under the "Cat and Mouse" act, and her East End followers, provided the chief excitement of the day. A great procession formed at Canning Town and marched to Victoria Park. On the way the women picked up Sylvia Pankhurst, who was chained and handcuffed to fifteen women and surrounded by other supporters, armed with staves.

The police allowed the procession to proceed, but when the park was reached they got the militant leader and those chained to her into the park by an adroit move, and then shut the gates against the rest of the women. The women made a stiff fight, but the police finally broke the chains with their truncheons and arrested Sylvia. They allowed the others to go.

Outside the gate a furious struggle went on between male suffragists and anti-suffragists, which the police had the greatest difficulty in breaking up.

At Hampstead Heath suffragists had to call on the police for protection against a mob which rushed their platform with cries of "Duck them! We will teach them to insult the King!"

The police surrounded the suffragists, most of whom were women, and finally got them away in safety from the threatening crowd.

Many of the women chose Westminster Abbey and Newcastle Cathedral today to make church demonstrations. At the Abbey prayers were chanted for Mrs. Pankhurst, protests were uttered against the apathy of the Church in the matter of the forcible feeding of women, and an appeal was made to the Bishop of Down "to prevent the torturing of women." A protest was also made against women being turned out of the house of God." Meanwhile, another book dealing with this point appeared recently in Dresden, "Ludwig Geyer, the real father of Richard Wagner," by Hans Bélart (Reissner, Dresden).

The women fought against their removal, and several minutes passed before the disturbance was quelled. Similar scenes were enacted in Newcastle Cathedral, where some of the women had their hair carried from the edifice, and then were compelled to seek the protection of the police from the hostile crowds that had assembled outside.

Militants raided numerous streets in the West End in the early hours of this morning, smashing windows. Several of the women were arrested.

A mob rushed a suffrage meeting in Hyde Park this afternoon and tore down the speakers' platform. The police went to the aid of the women and escorted them to safety amid the jeers of the mob.

WOMEN AS CHURCH ELDERS.

Proposed Plan Is Likely to Start a Lively Presbyterian Debate.

CHICAGO, May 24.—An overture, which, it is asserted, will cause a spirited debate in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now meeting here, makes women eligible to hold office as elders in the church. This plan, it is asserted, will be opposed by the conservatives. The assembly on Friday adopted a resolution making women eligible to hold the office of deaconess. Both of these proposals must be referred to the local Presbyteries for a referendum vote before they become effective.

Although the conservatives are in control, it is believed that they are willing to make a number of concessions to the progressive element in the proposed reorganization of the Board of Home Missions. It is charged that this board in the past practically has been controlled by representatives from New York and other Eastern States, and this has caused dissatisfaction in the Southern, Central, and Western States.

KANSAS CITY, May 24.—Women of the Southern Presbyterian Church await with anxiety the action of the General Assembly tomorrow on the report of the Systematic Beneficence Committee. The report contains a recommendation that the Women's Council of the church no longer be permitted to spend its funds without approval of the Systematic Beneficence Committee.

The women of the church have no voice in the affairs of the committee, and there is only one woman who takes part in the General Assembly. She is Mrs. W. C. Winsborough of Kansas City, Mo., Superintendent of the Woman's Council. The women of the church are much opposed to the committee's recommendation.

The committee will argue that all the revenues of the church departments should be administered through one agency. Only the funds of the Woman's Council are expected at present.

MAGNIFICENT RITES FOR DEAD EMPRESS

Body of Japan's Dowager Borne Through the Illuminated Streets of Tokio.

PRINCES IN SOLEMN PARADE

Thousands Weep in the Street as Funeral Car Passes — President Wilson Sends a Silver Wreath.

TOKIO, May 24.—A million torches and lanterns illuminated Tokio to-night when the body of the Empress Dowager Haruko was borne through the streets in a beautiful funeral car drawn by white oxen. There had been no pageant of such solemn grandeur here since the funeral of Emperor Mutsuhito, a year and a half ago.

Practically the entire American colony viewed the procession from various points of vantage. It is a rule that no Japanese subjects may look down upon a royal personage from elevated points, whether the royalties be dead or alive. In strict observance of this, every door and window above the first floors along the funeral route was closed and dark.

The ceremonies to-night were the culmination of a series of services held daily since the official death of the Empress Dowager on April 11. Her actual death occurred two days earlier at Numadzu, but tradition prescribes that no member of the imperial family can die outside the capital, so the body of the Empress was conveyed to Tokio and driven smartly to the Aoyama Palace in a closed private carriage. At the palace she "officially" died a few hours later.

In the six weeks since then a special temple was erected on the Yoyogi military field, southwest of the city, where the main funeral service was held. In the morning the service of "installation of the spirit" was performed with great ceremony. The Emperor, the Empress, Princes, and Princesses of the blood were present to pray before the shrine.

By noon crowds, augmented by thousands from the country, filled the streets. The people stood for hours waiting for the cortège.

At the dusk when the illumination of the route had been completed the imperial coffin was placed in the funeral car at Oayama Palace, and the procession formed with a large military force at its head. Amid dull yellow and white banners and torches, came the funeral commissioners, accompanied by their secretaries, and court servants dressed in ancient costumes. Interspersed were men bearing evergreen trees.

The advance of the cortège was almost noiseless, the streets having been covered with a thick layer of sand. The funeral flutes were heard as the funeral car itself approached. It was led by Baron Hatano, Minister of the imperial household, a striking figure in white, whose way was emblazoned by torches.

Three white oxen in reserve plodded ahead of the two which were yoked to the funeral car. The car was of cubic form, with its interior exquisitely lacquered, partly in black and partly in chestnut. Bamboo blinds hung from the square openings, and brass curtains from the side. The oxen were covered with a rare white cloth and their horns were wound with material of the same texture. The people bowed and wept as the imperial hearse advanced.

Later came hundreds of priests, and bearers of the court gongs and the tambours, and of many colored streamers and banners. The Princes of the blood, each with his retinue, holders of high imperial orders, Lords-in-waiting, members of the Diet and several regiments of military and bodies of marines swelled the line.

A sacred gateway marked the entrance to the temple ground. The Emperor and Empress had already arrived and were seated on a throne near the principal shrine, while the Diplomatic Corps, including George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, had also taken their places in a reserved section.

Standing watch fires, in imitation of those used in the imperial courtyards in ancient days, made up of pine fagots, were ablaze in various parts of the temple in iron baskets set on tripods.

When the funeral car had been drawn up before the chief shrine the dirge was chanted and food offerings were made. Other offerings included gold brocade, damasks, silks and silk thread, all placed in a box made of willow branches.

The Emperor paid his homage by reading an address. He was followed by others representing the Court and the empire. These over, the curtains were drawn before the shrine and the imperial coffin was borne to a special train conveying it to Momoyama, near Kioto, to be laid away in a plot of land near the mausoleum of the Emperor Mutsuhito. At the departure cannon thundered from Shinagawa Bay, several miles away, and a vast body of mourners bowed their last reverences.

The President of the United States sent a silver wreath, and there were floral tributes from the heads of many other nations.

In commemoration an imperial ordinance was issued, commuting the punishment of many persons serving terms of imprisonment.

KAISER INTERVENED.

Brought Heads of Hamburg-American and the Lloyd Together.

BERLIN, May 15.—In a speech delivered on the occasion of the ceremony that attended the sailing of the Vaterland from Hamburg Herr Ballin said:

"I am perhaps revealing no secret when I say that the recent understanding between the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd was largely due to the intervention of the German Emperor."

It will be recalled that the quarrel arose from the Hamburg-American's demand to receive a greater percentage of the Atlantic emigrant traffic, and that on account of this quarrel the two big German lines were unable to pull together at the recent pool conference held in Berlin.

It is now said in shipping circles that if the German lines gain any advantage at the new conference at Cologne it will be largely due to the Kaiser. On the other hand, although the agreement resulting from the Kaiser's intervention was made at the psychological moment, the two parties to the controversy may possibly find a bitter after-taste in Herr Ballin's words.

In the first place the Lloyd Directors may find this, since the intervention, resulting in the agreement, is now commonly judged to be another of Herr Ballin's coups, being rather to the advantage of his line. In the second place, this may also apply to the foreign delegates who visited Berlin at the beginning of the year for the first fruitless conference of the pool. The agreement was made during their presence in Berlin. One of the most important moves toward peace was made, moreover, before their very eyes when the Kaiser received privately the Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Directors between two acts of a special performance of the opera, at which all the foreign delegates were present as his Majesty's own guests.

JILTED GIRL ENTRAPS MAN.

Goes to Buffalo and Captures Him After Searching a Month There.

Answering the challenge of her former sweetheart, who failed to appear at the time set for their wedding and disappeared, she alleged, with $225 of her money, Anna Dzule of 26 Beekman Place followed him and on Friday caused his capture in Buffalo. He was arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Court, and Magistrate Simms held him in $1,500 bail for examination Wednesday.

"I'm in Buffalo. It's no use looking for me. You might as well try to find a needle in a haystack," was the message the girl said she received on a postal card signed by Jacob Sushko of 508 East Seventieth Street on the morning she was to wed him, April 25. She told the police she had met him a few weeks before, and had given him $225 to buy furniture after he had proposed marriage. The marriage license, taken out on April 24, was produced in court.

The girl searched the foreign quarter of Buffalo for a month, and on Friday she met Sushko on the street. A policeman was near, and he was arrested. Detective Gallagher of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station went to Buffalo with a warrant for Sushko. The prisoner said the girl proposed marriage to him, and gave him the money as a present.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

A special sale today of

Men's Roman Pongee Athletic Underwear

at half usual prices.

¶ A soft, cool, not too-closely-woven texture, in all white, with various self and satin stripes, or satin striped in brilliant colors that time nor suds can ever fade. Eighteen different designs and colorings.

Athletic Shirts and Drawers. Value $1.50..... } 85c

Athletic Union Suits. Value $3.00..... } $1.65

$1 "Roxford" Union Suits at 65c

three suits for $1.85

Union Suits, of the celebrated Roxford manufacture. Of fine white check Madras, in sleeveless, and knee length models. A fine light weight Summer garment. Main floor.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Direct attention to their exceptional facilities for the

Cold Dry Air Storage of Furs,

Fur Garments and Oriental Rugs

insuring them against theft, moths and fire, at very low rates.

Special price concessions on Alterations and Repairs executed during the Spring and Summer months.

Draperies and Hangings Stored.

Lace Curtains carefully cleaned and laundered at moderate cost; and stored until wanted, free of charge.

Estimates submitted and articles called for upon request made in person, by mail or telephone: Bryant 6700.

Today Special Sale of "Deer Isle"

Swinging Couch Hammocks, at $9.25

Regular Value $14.50

THESE very superior and splendidly-made Couch Hammocks are known in thousands of homes as among the best made. A large number should be in use by Decoration Day.

Complete, with wind-shield and steel hanging chains, at $9.25. Fourth Floor.

"The Kayser" SILK Glove

Real Worth and Lasting Value

These you get when the name "KAYSER" is in the hem of your silk gloves.

To buy "Kayser" Silk Gloves *is true economy*—because

"KAYSER'S" wear better, fit better and hold their shape better than any other silk gloves made, yet cost no more than the ordinary kind. Look for "KAYSER" in the hem. You will find it in the genuine.

A guarantee ticket with every pair that the tips outwear the gloves.

Short "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 50c to $1.25
Long "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 75c to $2.00

AT ALL STORES

A-5

ECONOMY

Economy is really a difficult word to define because it is susceptible of so many diverse applications and inferences.

But in a general way, economy consists in getting the most for the least possible expenditure of money.

Such, for example, as employing the Thompson-Starrett Company on a building operation.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

DISCOVERS SAFETY TABLET.

Physician Mixes Bichloride of Mercury with an Emetic.

In the June issue of Pediatrics, a monthly medical magazine, Dr. William Edward Fitch, its editor, announces that he has succeeded in compounding a bichloride of mercury tablet which, if swallowed by any one, will have no more serious result than to cause nausea. He explains that his tablet contains tarter emetic so compounded that it will exert its full action before the corrosive sublimate. At his home, 355 West 145th Street, Dr. Fitch said last night:

"If this compound is taken, the worst it can do is to make the person sick at the stomach. In a few days I am going to the farm of an up-State physician where I shall try the compound on dogs. I was a member of the commission from this city that appeared last February before the Codes Committee at Albany when the bichloride of mercury bill was before the Senate. Since that time I have investigated the question from many viewpoints, and advocate State and Federal legislation to regulate the sale of bichloride of mercury, but we want legislation which will not put a hardship on laymen and druggists."

This is Dr. Fitch's compound: Bichloride of mercury, 7 3-10 grains; ammonium chloride, 7 7-10 grains, and 1¼ grains of tartar emetic. The tablet, he said, was larger than the average bichloride of mercury tablet, and contained as many grains of bichloride of mercury as the average tablet.

200,000 AT CONEY ISLAND.

Crowd Stirred by False Alarm of Fire and a Street Car Accident.

Coney Island had a big day yesterday. About 200,000 persons went down to the shore by boat, elevated train, and surface car, but it was an orderly assemblage and the 100 extra policemen who were on duty there had very little to do. The few arrests made were all for minor offenses. About thirty-five lost children were reported.

The crowd found momentary excitement in a fire alarm turned in from the Bowery, near Compton's wharf, but after the entire Coney Fire Department had responded it was discovered that the alarm had been rung by accident and that there was no fire.

At Luna Park it was said that the receipts were the largest for so early in the season since the opening day eleven years ago. Steeplechase Park had 95,000 visitors.

Gravesend Avenue, which is used by eight or ten car lines, was blockaded from 2 until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a collision between an outward-bound Vanderbilt Avenue car and a motor truck belonging to the Borden Condensed Milk Company, which backed out of a garage at the corner of Gravesend Avenue and Village Road just in time to hit the car. No great damage was done. Three passengers on the car were slightly hurt by flying glass. They were James Maloney of 479 Eighteenth Street, Mrs. A. Nobley of 1,749 Fortieth Street, and William Powell of 616 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

BRIDGE TRAFFIC TIED UP.

One Car Breaks an Axle on Brooklyn Span and Two Others Collide.

Traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge was held up early last evening for about forty minutes by the breaking of the rear axle of a De Kalb Avenue trolley car as it drew near to the Brooklyn tower on the north roadway. Owen Ferry, the motorman, quickly shut off the electric power and none of the passengers was injured except Mrs. Louise Leroy of 595 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, who was slightly bruised by being thrown from her seat. Capt. O'Toole of the Bridge A Squad and several patrolmen kept order among the crowd that collected, waiting for transportation, while the wrecking crew was clearing the tracks.

Another accident that delayed bridge traffic for fifteen minutes occurred at 4:30 in the afternoon at the Sands Street terminal in Brooklyn, when two eastbound Gates Avenue cars came into collision. Several of the passengers were shaken up. Among those who reported injuries were William Rogers, a dentist of 506 Hancock Street, and Mary Hochart of 288 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, and Julia Thomlison, 60 years old, of 423 West 120th Street, Manhattan. Both cars were slightly damaged.

RICH SPANIARD A SUICIDE.

Joseph Rocha Hanged Himself from Doorknob—Left No Explanation.

Joseph Rocha, a Spaniard, 52 years old, was found dead yesterday morning in his room at the home of Mrs. L. Mendez at 44 Rutland Road, Flatbush. He had boarded for years with Mrs. Mendez, for whom he managed a chain of cigar stores left her by her husband fifteen years ago. She said that he came of a wealthy family and owned much property in Cuba.

The dead man was lying huddled on the floor, the door of the room slightly ajar, and a length of clothesline was tied about his neck, the loose end wound about his legs above the knees. At first the police were inclined to think they had a case of homicide to deal with, but the fact that marks were found on the door which indicated that the rope had been thrown over it, finally led them to accept the case as a suicide. They think the rope became detached from the door and wound itself about his legs during his death struggles.

Rocha left no notes. Mrs. Mendez said two of his suitcases were packed and that he was to make his annual trip to Spain in a few days. She could give no reason for his wishing to die, but said she had noticed that he had seemed morose lately.

Lose Hope for Jacob A. Riis.

BARRE, Mass., May 24.—"Slowly sinking" was the report today regarding the condition of Jacob A. Riis, who is ill of heart trouble. Mr. Riis's physician expressed the belief that he could live only a short time.

POLICE SURGEONS ATTACKED IN REPORT

Municipal Research Bureau Says They Should Not Have Pensions.

THE FUND IS MISMANAGED

Trustees Criticised and Entire System Is Set Down as Unsatisfactory and Unbusinesslike.

The Police Pension Fund is in a bad way, according to the Bureau of Municipal Research, which has been examining it for more than a year at the request of Chairman Henry H. Curran of the Aldermanic Committee on Police Investigation. A large part of the cost of this special investigation was provided for by funds from the Bureau of Social Hygiene, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the Chairman.

In the preface of the report, F. A. Cleveland, a Director of the Bureau, writes to Alderman Curran:

"The conditions under which the inquiry has been conducted were such as to leave no time for the preparation and consideration of constructive recommendations. The value of the report, therefore, lies in the scientific conclusions reached that may serve as a basis for intelligent consideration of the fund in the future and the consideration of pension plans for other employes in other branches of the service."

Summaries of the report say that trustees of the fund have been negligent; the Police Pension Fund exists as a "legal fiction only"; reserve required of more than $65,000,000; future payments to those now on rolls will approximate $150,000,000; if present force is kept up $375,000,000 will be required in eighty-three years; annual fixed charge to the city, nearly $5,000,000; operates as permanent reserve or pledge of nearly $275,000,000 of city's taxables; when fully developed pension requirements will equal one-third of the payroll; places police force among highest paid officers on average; present administration of fund operates inequitably; service pensions only 23 per cent. of the whole.

Investigators of the bureau say they found a deficient system of bookkeeping, incomplete data, and obsolete and inconvenient book records in the chief clerk's office. Complaint is made of administrative obstructions to the investigation by the bureau in Commissioner Waldo's time.

"The officers who are responsible as legal trustees of the fund have not even taken the steps to keep the records and collect the data needed to find out what are the prospective obligations to be met, or whether there will be assets sufficient to meet them, and they do not now know and never have known the amount of the present or accruing liabilities," says the report.

"Since 1904 the annual deficiencies of the fund have rapidly increased, until the deficiency in 1912 amounted to $1,135,188.22, or 54 per cent. of the total amount needed for the payment of pensions during that year. There are no assets held in reserve to provide for the payment of accrued liabilities.

"If no additions are made to the present active police force—vacancies caused by retirements or death not being filled—the trustees should now have resources in reserve amounting to $65,257,867, which, invested at 4 per cent. compound interest, would be sufficient, with the funds in hand ($97,455) and future contributions of the present force, to pay pensions as they mature each year.

"The result of the operation of the present law and methods of meeting obligations under the police pension plan is the same as if the city set aside or permanently encumbered $273,124,505 of the city's taxables, assuming that the present rate of 1.82 per hundred be continued.

"Since the obligations are not funded, (i. e., since each year and generation an amount is not set aside which if put at interest would meet the police pension obligation pro rata,) the result will be that within the next generation more than $33 will be required on the average to meet maturing pension obligations for every $100 paid in salaries to policemen on the active roll. Of this $2 will be contributed by policemen, while the remainder, or more than $31, must be provided by the city as a charge against its revenues."

A list of ten men, comprising four Inspectors, three Captains, and three Sergeants, who have drawn $321,383 in pensions, is given in the report. One of the men who was retired for the "good of the service" after sixteen years' work has been on the pension roll nearly thirty-nine years, and has drawn $31,338. An Inspector, retired over twenty years, has drawn $51,000.

The report questions the justice of the retirement law at the age of 55. The report says that a great number of pensioners who retire under the regular service pension provision do so more because of the desire to receive a pension and at the same time obtain profitable employment elsewhere, than because of superannuation. An instance is given of a policeman drawing both a salary and a pension in the Police Department. Twelve pensioners are holding positions in other city departments. The present plan encourages the retention of incompetents, the bureau finds.

The bureau suggests that the pensions for police surgeons be abolished. They now receive a salary of $3,500, and a pension of $1,750. At the same time they are not prohibited from private practice. The report says:

"The reason policemen were favored above all the municipal employes in the establishment of the fund is that they were assumed to be employed in extra hazardous work. This reasoning does not apply to the surgeons. It was found by special inquiry that five pensioned surgeons were in comfortable circumstances. The address of one of them was given as 'Florence, Italy,' in the annual pension report."

Characterizing the surgical division as "unsatisfactory and inefficient," the report says:

"In the light of the evident lack of interest and carelessness in the performance of their work on the part of the police surgeons, the high sick rate of the New York police force cannot be accepted as conclusively establishing the good faith of records and reports upon which sick leave is granted. Nor does it seem to lay a solid foundation for the exercise of discipline over members for intemperate habits. It only points to the need for better discipline of the police surgeons, and the need for a more adequate and effective means of guarding the health of policemen and the interests of the city. These inquiries are also significant in considering the high rate of retirements on the ground of permanent disability.

"The comparison would lead to the conclusion either that the health of the New York policeman is inferior, or that when making their reports the police surgeons of New York are more liberal in deciding what should be regarded as cause for sick leave."

A letter from Mayor Gaynor to Police Commissioner Waldo on the subject of disability retirements is made public in the report.

"I am sending you an anonymous letter on a Police Department letter-head about the doctors certifying policemen for retirement," wrote the Mayor to the Commissioner. "I know, of course, that we cannot always give full attention to such communications, but, from what I know of the retirement of policemen by surgeons in the past, I am ready to believe almost anything about it. I hope you will make a full investigation of it."

The Police Pension Fund is administered by the Police Commissioner as its trustee.

JILTED, HE SUES FOR $10,000

Failure of Couple to Appear for Wedding Reveals a Lawsuit.

Maik Saroka, 23 years old, of 526 East Thirteenth Street, an Austrian tailor, and Feliksa Jarosz, an Austrian girl who has made her home at 65 East 110th Street for several years, failed to appear at the St. Vladislav Church, on Seventh Street between First and Second Avenues, at the hour they were to be married yesterday, and investigation revealed that the girl had jilted him.

The two lived in Galicia until a few years ago. They were childhood playmates, and came to America on the same ship. On May 18 they took out a marriage license and selected their future home in the tenement house at 557 East Sixteenth Street. Saroka bought a quantity of furniture, and a week ago the girl sent her trunk to his home in anticipation of the wedding.

Early yesterday morning Saroka received a note from the girl, saying she would not marry him for all the money in the world. He hurried to the office of Ditler & Levy, lawyers, at 30 East First Street, and retained them to sue Miss Jarosz for $10,000 for breach of promise. He said he had planned a big wedding supper for last night and that his disgrace was worth more than $10,000. The girl's relatives in Austria, he said, were wealthy, although she was working as a housemaid here.

Levy, who is known as the "Duke of Essex Street," said that the action would be begun in the Supreme Court this morning. A relative of the girl said she had changed her mind because of religious differences with Saroka.

WORK HORSES TO PARADE.

Cash Prizes and Medals for the Winners Next Saturday.

Every conceivable kind of horse except the idle-rich among horsekind, ranging from the oldest work horse on record, with thirty-five heavy years of toil to his credit, to the skittish young animal of six that dashes at the head of the mounted police squad, will be represented in the annual Work Horse Parade to be held under the auspices of the Women's League for Animals on next Saturday. In announcing the plans for the parade yesterday, the League requested horse owners and the public to be patient in case the delivery orders throughout the city was slightly retarded by this brief holiday for the horses that work.

Early Saturday morning, the horses harnessed to their wagons will be gathered in the side streets between Washington Square and the reviewing stand at Twenty-third Street, where they will be judged by more than a hundred judges. As they fall into line for the grand march along Fifth Avenue, the winning drivers will have received from the judges a ribbon and a card entitling them to cash prizes which will be paid at the reviewing stand. Mrs. James Speyer, the President of the New York Women's League for Animals, will present the Speyer Medal to the winners.

The parade will start at 10 a. m., beginning at Washington Square and disbanding at Twenty-sixth Street. A band will play at the reviewing stand during the parade, and another band will play at the head of the procession. On the stand with Mrs. James Speyer will be several city officials.

INSPECT CEDARHURST CLUB

New Building on Jamaica Bay Shown to Members.

Members of the Cedarhurst Country Club inspected its new house at Cedarhurst Park, overlooking Jamaica Bay, yesterday. The formal opening will occur on June 6, when there will be a concert, dinner and dance. The house cost $40,000. The land cost $15,000 and the furnishings $10,000. One of the features of the club is a canal, which runs 1,600 feet west and 1,000 feet south into Jamaica Bay, so that the pavilion of the clubhouse will be accessible by water from all points about New York. The club is building also a boardwalk, drive and tennis courts on the bay.

The building is three stories high. On the ground floor are reception and lounging rooms, a ballroom, dining room, card room, grill room and bowling alleys. The second floor is taken up with rooms for members, and the top floor is given over to servants' quarters and a roof garden. In the basement there is a gymnasium and the kitchen.

HURT CHASING A BURGLAR.

O'Rourke Is Cut by Glass Broken by Intruder in His Flight.

Entering his apartment early yesterday morning, in the Kingsbridge Hotel, at 5,230 Broadway, which is owned by his father, James O'Rourke found a man hiding in the corner of a bathroom. As O'Rourke turned on the light the man jumped for an open window. He got out on an extension, dropped to the street, and disappeared. In his haste to follow, O'Rourke was cut by broken glass. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Bachrach, who was called from the Washington Heights Hospital.

Ship Brings 2,650 Tons of Meat.

The Nelson Line steamer Highland Watch arrived in port last night from Buenos Aires and Montevideo bringing 2,650 tons of chilled and frozen meat consigned to Busk & Daniels, agents of the Lamport & Holt Line.

BECKER NOW FORCED TO EAT PRISON FARE

For First Time Since Return from Death House He Gets Meals of Tombs Caterer.

INFORMERS QUIT NEW YORK

Rose, Vallon, and Schepps All See Vindication in Verdict—Wire-Tapping Tale at Becker Home.

Charles Becker, former police Lieutenant, took his meals from the Tombs caterer yesterday, the first time since he returned to the Tombs after his release from the death house on Feb. 25. For the first time in three months, therefore, he was like any other prisoner in the Tombs. He fared luxuriously during the recent trial when he took his meals in a private room near District Attorney Whitman's office.

Not a relative went to see the twice convicted man, all visitors on Sunday being barred under the new rule of the Department of Correction. It was said at the Tombs that Becker was spending a quieter day than he had spent there ever before. He took a walk in the corridors in the morning, but did not speak to any of the other prisoners. In the afternoon he sat in his cell, thinking. His health, it was said, was very good.

At Becker's home, 3,239 Olinville Avenue, Bronx, there was great sorrow. It had been confidently expected that he would spend Sunday, May 24, there and his wife had planned to take her husband far from the city for a rest. She was said to be so overcome that she could see no one.

Persons who had tried to get Mrs. Becker on the telephone on Saturday inquired yesterday why it was that she had not answered the telephone. They explained that in calling Williamsbridge 500 they had met many reverses—that a man and woman with strange voices had answered.

When John Lynch, Mrs. Becker's brother, heard that, he exclaimed:

"This confirms my suspicions. We have suspected for some time that our telephone wire was tapped. We have been unable to solve the mystery."

A man who knew Mrs. Becker called up Williamsbridge 500 from the Criminal Court Building at 4 P. M. on Saturday, and a person who said he was John Becker made an appointment for Mrs. Becker to meet the man at her home at 5 o'clock. At that hour the man called at 3,239 Olinville Avenue, Bronx, and a woman who said she was Mrs. H. Krenzie appeared at the door. She said that Mrs. Becker and "the others" had gone away at 9 o'clock in the morning and had not returned since.

Similar instances were reported to bear out the story of interference with the telephone, but why any one should wish to tap the Becker wire or what could be gained thereby no one could explain.

An effort was made to reach the informers on whose testimony the District Attorney's case against Becker was built. Bernard H. Sandler, attorney for Jack Rose and Harry Vallon, who had helped the District Attorney in the production of witnesses, said that the informers had left the city.

Jack Rose, it was learned, went to Boston, where he had organized a moving-picture production company called "Humanology, Inc." Rose is an officer in the company. He will aim to produce plays showing how reform agencies can uplift humanity. Mr. Sandler said that there was no doubt about Jack Rose's reformation and he predicted that Rose would accomplish much good.

Rose, it appeared, remained within call of the District Attorney's office until he was assured that he was not wanted on rebuttal. On the day that Mrs. Lillian Rosenberg, widow of "Lefty Louie," testified against Becker he was invited to dinner at the home of Mrs. Inez Boissevain, 35 East Thirtieth Street. It was Mrs. Boissevain who had produced "Lefty Louie's" widow as a witness for the State. Others at the dinner were Mrs. Boissevain's husband and father. At this dinner, it was said, Rose told a thrilling story of the underworld and defined "humanology," a work of his own college age. He also told of his plans to uplift the lower strata of humanity.

"What did Rose say about the Becker verdict?" Mr. Sandler was asked.

"I called him up at his home in South Norwalk," said Mr. Sandler. "He was suffering with neuralgia. 'He was surprised to learn that the jury had brought in a verdict so soon. What he said was this: 'This verdict shows that twenty-four men have believed my story. It shows that twenty-four men believed that I was loyal to Becker until he threw me to the dogs.' Rose did not gloat over the verdict."

Mr. Sandler said that attempts had been made to discredit Rose's character in South Norwalk. Rose, he said, had received letters from women which might have been written in the hope of involving him in domestic difficulties. He paid no attention to the letters, the lawyer said.

"Did Vallon say anything about the verdict?" Mr. Sandler was asked.

"Vallon was pleased in several respects," said he. "In the first place the verdict dismissed the insinuation that Vallon had fired one of the shots at Rosenthal, as Becker had charged after he was released from the Death House. The defense had plenty of opportunity to produce witnesses against Vallon but not one existed. Vallon was also pleased because his testimony at the first trial proved so effective in the second trial. He had testified at the first trial that he had seen a negro conversing with Becker at the Harlem conference. This time the negro was produced. Thus his testimony at the first trial was corroborated and Vallon was glad to be of service to the State."

Vallon is taking a rest for the present but expects to return to Brooklyn soon and continue selling chandeliers. His greatest fear is that the underworld maxim—"Thou shalt not squeal"—will endanger the lives of his family.

Mr. Sandler also represented Sam Schepps, who was the corroborator at the first trial, but who was not called at the second. Schepps came all the way from Calgary, Canada, and was somewhat disappointed over not having been called to the stand by Mr. Whitman. The calling of Schepps would have impaired the District Attorney's case. Schepps was said to have met a man in Montana who was ready to give damaging testimony. Stories to the effect that Schepps was bribed to change his testimony never were denied. The defense intimated that there were dictograph records against Schepps. But even Schepps found some consolation in the new Becker verdict. He told his friends that the verdict completely vindicated him.

"I told about the Harlem conference at the first trial," he said, "and now my story is believed. I told the truth."

Mr. Whitman has gone to Newport with his family for a rest. He expects to be in the city when Becker is sentenced to death by Justice Seabury next Friday.

CITIZENS' UNION ACTIVE.

Has a Strong Committee on Constitutional Convention.

The Citizens' Union yesterday announced its programme for the Constitutional Convention. William Jay Schieffelin, the Chairman, said:

"The Citizens' Union will take an active part in the coming campaign for the nomination and election of delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. It is going to organize a strong nonpartisan Campaign Committee for this purpose. The necessary preliminary work to secure good nominations must be begun at once, although we recognize that considerable doubt exists as to whether or not the proposal for the holding of a Constitutional Convention was honestly carried at the recent election.

"The extent of the alleged frauds and their effect on the result should be carefully investigated. If of the honest votes cast there was not a majority in favor of holding the convention, unquestionably no convention should be held. If this question is contested it will require considerable time to settle it in the courts. There is not time to delay the consideration of the choice of delegates and the study of constitutional problems until after the courts have acted."

The following are members of the Citizens' Union Constitutional Conventional Committee which is making a careful study of constitutional problems: Laurence Arnold Tanzer, Chairman; Everett V. Abbot, Walter T. Arndt, Albert S. Bard, Emory R. Buckner, Julius Henry Cohen, Mansfield Ferry, Henry W. Hardon, Robert Louis Hoguet, Thomas Catesby Jones, Nicholas Kelley, Clarence M. Lewis, Walter E. Lindner, Robert McC. Marsh, Joseph M. Proskauer, Samuel J. Rosensohn, William Jay Schieffelin, William Allaire Shortt, and Frank B. Williams.

ARO I. WARD A SUICIDE.

Winchester Arms Official, Ill and Despondent, Hangs Himself.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 24.—Aro I. Ward, Secretary of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, committed suicide at his country home at Mount Carmel early today by hanging. He had been despondent for some months because of illness.

Mr. Ward was 53 years old, and had been Secretary of the company for twenty-five years.

Seal of the Manhattan Company Since 1799

Bank of the Manhattan Company

The original iron water tank erected by the Manhattan Company over its well at the corner of Reade and Centre Streets, now enclosed in an old-fashioned building, is still owned by the company.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company, older even than this tank, has efficiently served the commercial interests of the city for over a century.

Capital $2,050,000
Surplus $4,100,000

We want your account.

114 Years at 40 Wall Street

ROSES

Fleischman's

SPECIAL SALE

AMERICAN BEAUTIES

$5.00 Per Doz.

Stems 5 feet long—THE BEST Other florists' price $8.00

5th Ave. Cor. 42d St. 30 Church St. HUDSON TERM'L BLDG.

SQUABS, BROILERS, DEBTS.

Buchanan Sisters Raised All Three in a Year.

Failing in their efforts to make a profitable living out of raising squabs and broilers for the New York market, Miss Jeanette L. Buchanan and her sister, Miss Myrtle V. Buchanan, filed petitions in bankruptcy with Charles Tipling, referee in bankruptcy, in his office in Long Island City on Saturday. About a year ago the two young women took a place at Manhasset and started in to raise squabs. They were successful in their venture as far as raising the birds were concerned and in finding a market, but the returns were not sufficient to keep pace with the expenses.

Miss Jeanette Buchanan gave a list of fifty-two creditors to whom she owed $3,371.57, with only $90 to meet their demands, while Miss Myrtle Buchanan set forth a list of forty-one creditors to whom she owes $2,894.64 with assets of $90. The debts were mostly small amounts for supplies furnished. It was decided to call a meeting of the creditors.

CARLISLE MURDER MYSTERY

Police Say Hazel Myers Was Slain in a Deserted House.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., May 24.—The inquest in the case of Hazel Myers, whose body was found in a deserted house here last night, is expected to disclose a sensation. The police assert that the girl was murdered during a brawl in the house, but are withholding their clues until the Coroner's investigation. One or more arrests are expected.

Parker Myers, the girl's father, a farmer of York Springs, authorized the Coroner to hold an autopsy. He announced today that he would make every effort to punish the slayers of his daughter.

Bathers Fight Long Beach Fire.

The Long Beach Volunteer Fire Department, which Edward F. Croker drilled, had its first test of the season yesterday when a fire started in the basement of Thomas Healey's Casino on the boardwalk. At the first alarm, even bathers, some of whom were members of the department, hastened to the various shacks where the apparatus is kept with other accident members, who were not in bathing costume. The damage was slight.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Silk Dresses
(for Summer wear)
made of Tub Silks, Shantung Pongee, Chiffon Imprime, Foulard, Crepe Chinois, Taffeta impression sur chaine, or Charmeuse.

Latest models Moderate prices.
Superior materials and workmanship.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Department
(Third Floor)

Department for Women's Cotton & Linen Dresses
(Third Floor)

The season's smartest style features in Summer fashions and fabrics are generously represented in the new selections recently received in this Department.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

Look for this ticket on every pair.

Smart enough for holiday wear, durable enough for every day—

Gordon Round Ticket Hosiery

25 Cents Per Pair For Men

Snug ankles, resilient tops and smooth fit distinguish every pair Reinforced at heels and toes with four threads for extra service. All colors, three weights. Silk-lisle and lustrous fibre-silk.

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Statement of Condition May 21, 1914

ASSETS			LIABILITIES	
Immediately Available			Capital	$4,000,000.00
Cash in Vault and Checks for Clearings	$16,641,940.66		Surplus and Profits	3,572,462.32
Due from Correspondents and Demand Loans	14,124,736.18	$30,766,676.84	Circulation	1,581,200.00
Available within 30 days			Letters of Credit	1,172,571.06
Loans Due in 30 days	8,958,845.88		Deposits	58,414,408.21
United States Bonds	1,640,501.94			
Other Bonds and Investments	1,777,106.73	12,376,454.55		
Other Loans and Discounts				
Due within 4 months	19,420,879.01			
Due after 4 months	5,148,293.19	24,569,172.20		
Customers' Liability-Letters of Credit		1,028,338.00		
		$68,740,641.59		$68,740,641.59

Strictly A Commercial Bank

Your Gift to the Bride

YOU are walking down Fifth Avenue. You are wondering just what kind of a present to buy for *her* — and just where to buy it.

To think of silverware is to think of The Gorham Company. This thought settles the question. At the Gorham store you will find a gift worthy of her, a gift that will please the bride, not for a day or two, but for all her days.

Costly or moderate, useful or ornamental, conventional or sentimental—The Gorham Company will provide precisely the right thing.

The GORHAM Co.

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET

17-19 MAIDEN LANE

A CONVENIENCE

that turns some investors to stocks instead of bonds is the quarterly payment of interest.

Our Guaranteed Mortgages, ranking with bonds for safety, pay quarterly interest if desired.

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160 B'way, N.Y. 188 Montague St., Bkn.
383 E. 149 St., N.Y. 1354 B'y, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
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Studebaker SIX $1575

The Studebaker SIX has wiped out in New York City the old idea that a "Six" is expensive to run.

Because it is an economical car.

Its economy comes from light weight and perfect balance.

Drop forgings save weight—are stronger.

We use 247—more than any other car.

Heat treated steel saves weight — is stronger—wears longer.

We use more than any other car.

The SIX motor is more powerful, more smooth and uses less fuel than a "Four" of larger size.

The Studebaker SIX is easy on tires—easy on fuel—because it weighs less than 3000 pounds.

That is why owners are satisfied.

Why sales are greater than any other "Six."

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FOUR Touring Car	$1050
SIX Touring Car	1575
SIX Landau Roadster	1800
SIX Sedan	2250
Model "35" Touring Car	1200
Model "35" Coupe	1850
Six-Passenger SIX	1550

Phelps Motor Car Corporation,
Metropolitan Distributors,
Broadway and 59th St.
Buy It Because It's a Studebaker

CIVIL SERVICE.

Examiner Charitable Institutions
(Male and Female)

Applications for examination for this position will be received by the MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
Until 4 P. M. THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

Candidates should be familiar with the laws affecting the care and relief of indigent persons and needy children in New York City; with the methods and agencies for the care and assistance of needy children, the sick and the poor, and with the present work and historical growth of both public and private agencies and institutions for the care and relief of such persons. Experience or special training in connection with charitable institutions, hospital social service, societies for the relief of the poor in their homes, or for aiding or protecting children or training along similar lines, is desirable, and will be given weight. Acquaintance with some standard writings on some of these subjects is expected.

Age limits, 21 to 50 years.
Salary, $1,200 a year.

Application blanks may be had at the Application Bureau, Municipal Building, Room 1400, or *sent by mail on receipt of stamps.*

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.
OPP. VANDERBILT HALL.

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Ingersoll WATCH
finer, more perfect, a greater dollar's worth, is the constant aim of its creator—his ever present ideal. Buy "The Watch That Made the Dollar Famous." Models at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50. All Dealers.
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OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED. UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

TO ASK CITIZENSHIP FOR THE JAPANESE

Only Way to Settle California Land Problem, Says Dr. Sato, the Mikado's Agent.

WILL SO REPORT TO RULER

Also Favors Barring Further Immigration—Japan Awaits End of Mexican Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 24.—Dr. Shosuke Sato, who has been studying the Japanese question in California at the direction of the Emperor of Japan, said here tonight that he would report to his sovereign that the only way the California land problem could be settled would be for the United States to grant citizenship to the Japanese now holding land in that State. He also said he would recommend that no more Japanese immigrants be allowed to come to this country.

Dr. Sato is visiting Johns Hopkins University, where he was educated, and to-morrow he will go to Washington where he will be the guest of the Japanese Ambassador. He said the Ambassador had arranged a conference with President Wilson and Secretary Houston for June 4. Just what the nature of this conference is to be, Dr. Sato will not say, but it is believed it will have important bearing on the California question, so that Dr. Sato will be able to carry back to the Emperor the definite views and plans of President Wilson.

"I have made a careful study of the California situation," said Dr. Sato, "and in my report to my Government I will state that, in my opinion, there is but one way to settle the differences between the United States and Japan over the California question, and that is by granting citizenship to the Japanese now holding land in California. When this is done Japan will have no further trouble with the United States. There are at present about 100,000 Japanese in the United States, and over half that number are qualified to become citizens of this country.

"I will also recommend that no more immigrants come to this country, for if they should, it would only have a tendency to renew the feeling in Japan. The matter can very easily be arranged by making an agreement or new treaty between the countries.

"Japan will show her friendship to the United States by not pressing the California matter until the Mexican question is settled. The Japanese Government is of the opinion that the California question is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and should be settled in Washington.

"The Japanese in California are now in a very bad way, and the people of California do not care what becomes of them. By giving them citizenship and a vote the tension would be relieved. Japan has nothing to gain by going to war with the United States, and I personally do not think that a conflict between the two nations will ever occur.

"As to Mexico, there are a number of Japanese who have gone to that country to engage in agricultural pursuits, but in my opinion it would be better for them to go to Brazil, or some other country in South America. There is one thing certain, and that is, Japan will not meddle in the Mexican muddle."

SHOT FOR ASKING A DANCE.

Hillock Will Die After a Quarrel at West Side Ball.

After a man who said he was Frederick Hillock of 432 West Seventeenth Street was shot late last night in the rooms of the Ernest Social Club, at 5 Abingdon Square, Capt. Clark, of the West Twentieth Street station with the reserves, ran to the building and arrested sixteen men and nine young women. At the police station they were question by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy.

Hillock walked to the New York Hospital where an examination by Dr. Farnam showed that he had been shot behind the left ear by a person who stood within a foot of him, as the ear was burned with powder. While he was being examined, Hillock fainted, and according to the hospital authorities he will die. The police say he was shot in a gangsters' row, which followed Hillock's request that a young woman should dance with him.

HOT BATTLE WITH INTRUDER

Bluecoat Injured in Fight with Peddler Who Threatened Flat Tenants.

Patrolman Stevens of the Tremont Station was in a police booth at 175th Street and Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, at 11 o'clock last night when he received a telephone call from the station house to go in haste to 1,160 Bryant Avenue, where a man was threatening the tenants and pounding on their doors. Running to the house the policeman found the place in an uproar. A big man was standing in the hallway on the second floor kicking on doors and inviting tenants to come out and fight. Thirty families had been awakened by the disturber.

Stevens ran up the stairs, and then ordered the man to leave. The stranger replied by making a flying leap for the policeman, and the two men went down in a heap. They fought about the hall and then rolled down the stairs locked in each other's embrace. The stranger landed on top of the policeman at the bottom and was rapidly getting the better of Stevens, when he managed to draw his blackjack, which he used on his antagonist's head.

When Stevens was helped to his feet by several tenants he was found to be suffering from a badly torn ear, two of his teeth were missing and he had severe contusions of the head. The intruder had a lacerated right hand and contusions of the head and body. The two were removed to Fordham Hospital in the same ambulance by Dr. Siskind. At the hospital the man who had attacked Stevens was so violent that he was strapped to a cot, and will be examined as to his sanity. He said he was Israel Bendes, 33 years old, a peddler of 22 Rutgers Place.

DOCK AT STATEN ISLAND.

There'd Be No Delay if Big Liners Did That, Says Dr. Thomson.

Dr. T. Kennard Thomson, consulting engineer at 50 Church Street, promoter of the scheme to fill in East River from Hell Gate to the Battery, said yesterday that the trouble in docking big liners like the Vaterland was due to the shallowness of the Hudson. This would all be avoided, he said, if his plans for berthing the big Atlantic liners at Staten Island were carried out.

"Part of my plans for a greater New York," said Dr. Thomson, "is to construct a new neck of land from the Battery to within a mile of the Staten Island shore, to which it would be connected by a tunnel large enough to run the trains through from the steamship terminals. By this means passengers would save at least three hours in reaching the city, and the delivery of the mails from abroad would be expedited. In foggy weather ocean liners are frequently delayed a day in reaching their piers, usually off Staten Island, and that delay also would be avoided.

"I agree with Capt. Ruser that there should be a Harbor Master, with a launch to regulate the traffic when a warship or a big liner like the Vaterland is coming in, as is the rule in ports abroad, but when the Atlantic steamships are taken away from the North River, and berthed at Staten Island, there will be ample room for all the railroad floats and other craft, including coastwise steamships, to navigate freely."

SHOT IN HEAD, BUT RAN.

Thief May Die, but He Gave Policeman a Long Chase.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—With a bullet wound in his head a thief gave Camden police a chase of several squares at 4 o'clock this morning before he was captured. He said he was Edward West, a steamfitter, of Chicago, but a tag on his clothes gave his address as Brooklyn. He was shot by Lewis Abrams, proprietor of "Noah's Ark," at 937 Broadway, and was reported as being in a critical condition at the Cooper Hospital tonight.

Abrams was aroused by a noise and saw a man reaching his hand in the store window. Reaching out of the second story window he fired a shot. West fell to the sidewalk, but jumped to his feet and ran. Policeman Kleaver and Watson and Special Policeman Buckingham chased him from Broadway and Cherry Street to Fourth and Chestnut Streets, where he was arrested. The store window had been broken and jewelry and other articles taken. These were found later along the sidewalks where the chase took place.

Our Summer Holidays This Year

This early notice is given for the pleasure of our people to say that according to our usual custom in the past

Commencing first of June and continuing through July and August, or for the three ensuing months from first of June, this store and its workrooms will close at 5 P. M., the opening hour being 8:30 A. M.

The entire Saturdays of July and August (the first Saturday being the Fourth of July) will be given as holidays, and the store will remain closed in July and August from Friday night, 5 o'clock, until Monday morning, 8:30 o'clock, except for telephone orders.

This is a new experiment for this store in New York, made with the hope that it will not prove to be any disadvantage to our patrons, who, we think, will be glad to arrange their purchases in the first five days of the summer weeks, as it is of so much interest to thousands of faithful workers.

(*Signed*) John Wanamaker

Postscript:

This action is in accord with the vision of last New Year's Eve, in an Editorial entitled:

"Now that the Working Hours of People are Under Discussion," when the Founder wrote the following paragraph:

"We shall hail the coming day when the people will buy nothing on a Saturday, and we should be pleased to close the store on Saturday the year round and help make a Sunday of two days."

The leaven is working.

Broadway at Ninth Street

ASIATICS CAPABLE OF ASSIMILATION

American-Born Children of Orientals Acquire American Customs More Quickly Than Native Ways.

EAST'S "WHITE PROBLEM"

Prof. Gulick Says Gradual Admission of Japanese and Chinese Will Avert Yellow Peril.

The highest prosperity of the United States is inseparable from that of the Orient, and with a friendship between this nation and the countries of the Far East, based on just international relations, the military "Yellow Peril" becomes impossible, according to Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of the faculty of Doshisha University and late lecturer at the Imperial University at Kyoto, Japan. He asserts that the old attitude of the United States toward the Oriental peoples is not suited to modern times.

No solution of the race problem, save that of exclusion on all sides is offered by the majority of people, says Prof. Gulick, who ventures to discuss the question of American assimilation of Japanese and Chinese, basing his conclusions on twenty-six years of observation in the Far East, where he was in close contact with leaders among those peoples. He says:

"By the adoption of a policy that provides for the gradual admission of Asiatics, with provision for their education, assimilation, and naturalization, America can avoid both Scylla and Charybdis, devitalize both the yellow and white perils, and secure the inestimable advantages of the mutual exchange by East and West of their best. But at once some one will proclaim that Asiatics, and especially the Japanese, are not assimilable. If it, indeed, be true that Japanese and Asiatics are not assimilable, then any plan for their admission is out of the question.

"The social assimilation of races, however, can proceed independently of their intermarriage. From the standpoint of capacity to learn our language, acquire our ideas, and enter into our corporate democratic life, the young Japanese and Chinese are just as assimilable as are Italians or Russians if we give them the same opportunity and the same welcome.

"Indeed, Asiatic children, reared in America, are more completely cut off from their social inheritance than are the children of any European people, because of the extraordinary difficulty of learning to read and speak Chinese or Japanese. Japanese children born in America can speak English freely, even though their parents are pure Japanese and are quite ignorant of English. In Hawaii, in spite of the large Japanese population and thousands of Japanese children for playmates, English is the language they spea' en they play and when they quarrel.

"The degree to which Japanese in California have already become Americanized, especially American-born children, is amazing to those who know them in Japan. The complete social assimilability of the Japanese is beyond question by any one who will investigate the facts scientifically.

"In regard to the question of the intermarriage of whites and Asiatics, ignorant dogmatism prevails. Race antipathy and prejudice play a large part here. Yet, it is a question which has not been carefully studied by experts. Intermarriage under wholesome and right relations is still limited. The disastrous results of the immoral relations of the races should not be regarded as throwing light of any particular value on this problem.

"We need, accordingly, a commission of expert biologists, sociologists and psychologists to collect and collate the facts already available that we may really know what are the biological consequences of race intermarriage. Personally, I deprecate strongly the marriage of whites with Japanese. The differences of ideals as to the respective rights and duties of husband and wife are so great that the intermarriage of Americans and Japanese is a highly hazardous venture.

"Moreover, the biological results of such intermarriage are by no means clear. Many hold them to be bad as a rule. President Eliot contends that 'pure races' are far superior. He asserts that as a rule 'Japanese do not intermarry with women of foreign races, affording thus a strong contrast to the white race in foreign parts.' The question of immigration, therefore, he argues, 'need not be complicated by any racial problem, provided that each of several races abiding in the same territory keeps itself pure, as the Japanese do, wherever they live.'

"The question of the wisdom of race intermarriage surely should not be left to the decision of individuals moved by momentary, emotional impulses nor by ignorant dogmatism based on race prejudice. Full expert knowledge is required, and then, if intermarriage is unwise, we need an adequate national law forbidding it. But the question of intermarriage of whites and Asiatics can be and should be kept distinct from that of social assimilation. The latter can go forward independently of the former.

"But from the white man's standpoint, the yellow peril is not only a matter of inundating immigration or mighty military invasion; it takes the form also of the keenest possible economic competition. When Asia, with its low standard of living and its teeming millions of highly developed laborers, begins to manufacture for herself the goods we now send her, where will our commerce be? And when she produces far cheaper than we can the manufactured goods we use, what will become of our industries and of our working classes? Shall we not all be forced down to the Asiatic scale? Black, indeed, are the clouds hanging over the West—if the prophets speak truly.

"Asia looks on the other side of the shield. She sees how the white race has for four hundred years been sweeping over the earth, ruthlessly destroying peoples, seizing their lands, and exploiting their wealth. To escape the white peril Japan shut up her land for 250 years. No longer able to keep out the white man, she has adopted a new policy with which to meet the white peril, namely, mastery of the white man's knowledge and acquisition of his power. The white peril in the Orient has been not only military and economic, but civilized, moral and religious. To cope with the white man, Japan has had to undergo complete reorganization of her national life, alike painful and humiliating. China is now starting on the same process.

"China is at present most friendly toward America, but how long will she remain so? When her people become as well versed in the affairs of the world as Japan and India are today; when she becomes conscious of the solidarity of white antipathy to Asiatics and to treatment of Chinese, contrary to our treaties and out of harmony with her dignity, when she learns of Californian anti-alien legislation and the refusal of America as a whole, to let any Asiatics become citizens of this land, whatsoever their personal qualifications, is it likely that China will maintain her friendship unbroken?

"Against a solid anti-Asiatic white race will there not inevitably arise a solid anti-white Asia? And will this not mean vast economic disaster to both the East and the West through military and naval expenses and interrupted or undeveloped commerce? Both the evils of protracted yellow and white perils are even more profound.

"If America can permanently hold the friendship and trust of Japan and China through just, courteous, and kindly treatment she will thereby destroy the anti-white Asiatic solidarity. If America proves to Asia that one white people at least does not despise the Asiatic as such nor seek to exploit them, but rather on a basis of mutual respect and justice seeks their real prosperity, they will discover that what they feared as the white peril is in fact an inestimable benefit. And that change of feeling will bring to naught the now dreaded yellow peril."

Prof. Gulick has proposed an amendment to the immigration laws limiting all immigration to 5 per cent. annually of the total number of foreigners who have been naturalized. His views on that subject were given before the Senate Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, and at their request were written out in full for the Record, copies being placed in the hands of President Wilson, Secretary of State Bryan, and Viscount Chinda, Ambassador from Japan.

TEACH COLLEGIANS SELLING

Nebraska University Trains Men for Vacation Work.

To teach students who want to make money by selling goods in the Summer vacation, the University of Nebraska is organizing a school in salesmanship. Incidentally, the university authorities hope to eliminate many of the objectionable features that are connected with student-agent work, which make some of it akin to grafting or disposing of things that are of no value on a basis of getting charity.

For several weeks at the close of the Spring term the budding salesman must register for the salesmanship classes, which are taught under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. An instructor of experience teaches the classes in the modern methods of making a sale from soap to insurance.

In connection with this school every agent who comes to the college in the hope of finding student salesmen must report to the committee in charge of this work. He must outline his work to them and submit samples of the articles for sale. They pass upon the reliability of the company and drop all worthless projects, giving a permit to the reputable companies to begin the search for students to represent them.

Having chosen his company, the student must then report for instruction as to how to sell his goods and how to overcome difficulties. Three or four weeks of drilling usually suffices to develop his salesmanship qualities or convinces him that he has no business trying to enter the field.

MAKE ARRESTS IN COURT.

Midnight Raiding Party Was Led by Mrs. Minsky.

Samuel Medlin of 9 East Forty-seventh Street, who says he is a real estate dealer, and Edward Fish of 210 West Eighty-fifth Street, a private detective, when arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Levy, in the West Side Police Court, on the charge of burglary preferred by Mrs. Mary Schwager of 210 West 108th Street, were held in $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow on charges of disorderly conduct. The charges were changed at the request of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Lockhart.

Mrs. Abraham Minsky, wife of a wealthy furrier, who lives with her brother, Samuel Medlin, at the East Forty-seventh Street address, and who was with Medlin and Fish when they raided the Schwager apartment early Saturday morning, was in court when the two men were arraigned. She was ordered placed under arest and a charge of disorderly conduct was lodged against her. She was held in $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow. In the course of the preliminary examination she admitted that she had taken from the room a gold watch and chain, and then she was rearrested and another charge, that of grand larceny, was lodged against her, and she was held in $500 additional bail.

When Mrs. Minsky admitted having taken the gold watch and chain, a man who said he was Jesse Brenner, a former policeman and now principal of a private detective agency, of which Fish was an employe, jumped up from the spectators' seats and said that the gold watch and chain were in his possession, and that they had been given to him for safekeeping by Mrs. Minsky. He was promptly placed under arrest at the suggestion of Mr. Lockhart and then arraigned on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow.

Mrs. Schwager explained in court that Abraham Minsky, the husband of Mrs. Minsky, under arrest, rents a suite of rooms in her apartment from her, and that the raiding party, which she says was led by Mrs. Minsky, obtained an entrance to Minsky's rooms only after they had affected an entrance to that section of the apartment which was occupied by her. She said that Mr. Minsky was out at the time the raid occurred.

Mr. Minsky was in court yesterday morning and was represented by counsel. He told Magistrate Levy that he had not lived with his wife for five years, and that she had attempted at various times to humiliate him. He said Mrs. Minsky had begun a suit for divorce some time ago, but that she had not pressed it.

AFTER CONFEDERATE BILL.

Alleged Pickpockets Tried to Bribe New Policemen.

Policemen Katz and Legge have been on the force only a few months, and are still known as "rookies" in the East 126th Street Station, but as they stood on the south bound station of the Third Avenue elevated road at 116th Street last night they knew enough to size up the movements of three men on the platform with suspicion. With the two policemen were Katz's brother, Charles A. Katz, a Deputy Sheriff of the Bronx. The three watched the suspected men carefully and made up their minds that they were pickpockets getting ready to rob.

They approached them, and Katz informed the men that they were under arrest on a charge of "jostling." Thereupon, Katz says, the spokesman of the crowd showed him a yellow bill on which the figures $100 could be seen plainly. He told the policeman to divide it up among the party and let them go. Katz told him to put it back in his pocket and accompany him to the station.

At the 104th Street Station the men gave their names as David Yarshinsky of 214 Madison Street, D. Joseph Skulnick of 62 East 106th Street, and Wolff Schneider of 62 East 106th Street. Yarshinsky was the man who had attempted bribery, and this charge was added to his case. When Lieut. Loonan had him searched for the evidence the $100 bill was brought out.

The Lieutenant looked it over for a moment and then held it up for all to see.

"Anybody who fell for that," the Lieutenant remarked in weary accents, "would be a boob. It's a Confederate note he tried to bribe you with."

Earlier in the evening Walter Lowitz of 105 East Eighty-eighth Street had complained to the Eighty-eighth Street Station that his pocket had been picked of $204 on a Third Avenue surface car. Mr. Lowitz was sent for, and when he arrived at the East 104th Street Station he identified Yarshinsky and Skulnick as two men who had been on the car in which he was robbed. He said that the man whom he thought had got his money, however, was not in the party.

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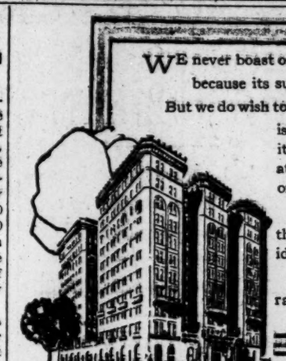

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The New York Times can answer all three questions in the affirmative. In the matter of circulation the average daily and Sunday sale of The New York Times is greater than that of the Herald, Tribune, Sun and Evening Post added together.

SEES INDIANS DANCE IN GROTESQUE RITES

Alanson Skinner of Museum of Natural History Describes Tribal Ceremonies.

CLOWNS IN THE WINDIGOKAN

Mock Terror and High Glee Feigned by the Celebrants—Another Expedition Into Northwest.

For several years Alanson Skinner of the American Museum of Natural History has been conducting expeditions among the Indians of the Northwest, having visited the tribes of the Cree, the Ojibway, and the Menominee. He is now organizing another expedition, and will set out soon to continue his work of exploration and research among tribes of the Northwest in the interests of the museum.

A report of his work in the field last Summer, including descriptions of the various ceremonials, dances, and customs of the Indians of the Northwest, has been published recently by the museum. Much of the data was obtained from Indians, among whom were Charlie Assiniboine, Chief Walter, Jacob Bear, and Andrew Bear, Spotted One, and Four Clouds.

The collector of Indian data and trophies was initiated into the famous ceremony of the Medicine Lodge, which is practiced by the Menominees and other tribes of the Northwest. The dances and ceremonies described by Mr. Skinner include the Windigokan, or cannibal dance; the big dogs dance, the prairie chicken, the sacred pipestem, and the peacemaking dance.

"Certain men used to dream of pägük, a skeleton being, with glaring eyes," Mr. Skinner says, "which was sometimes seen flitting through the air, and obtained from him the right to be Windigokan or cannibal dancers.

"Such a man made for himself a costume of rags with a hideous mask having an enormous, crooked, beak-like nose, the whole being daubed with paint. He also provided himself with a feathered staff hung with deer's hoof rattles. After a council the Indians agreed to perform this dance, although it was very unusual.

"A man's dance was held, and just at dusk, when the dance was started in the log cabin used for that purpose, three dancers were seen approaching. One bore a cane ornamented with owl feathers and down, and others carried green branches with strips of colored cloth tied to them. As they drew near they paused, danced in a circle, performed ludicrous gyrations, appeared to be terrified at stumps, fled from dogs, and were overcome at faces made by bystanders.

"At the conclusion of their antics the people came forward and gave them tobacco with prayers for good luck. The clowns accepted the tobacco with pantomimes of terror. They then pretended to smell the gift, and as each for himself was sure that it was a morsel of the precious weed he bent backward and forward, shaking with guffaws. According to tradition, whatever they were told not to do that they straightway did. Afterward they withdrew, but paused long enough for a photograph. The costumes are now in the museum.

The Wetigokan dance is another one in the series described by Mr. Skinner.

"According to Four Clouds, when all the people camped together some one might announce that he would make a Wetigokan dance, so a tent was set up in the centre of the camp, apparently in imitation of a soldier's lodge, and before it was placed a rod thickly hung with antelope hoofs or dew claws," Mr. Skinner says.

"The maker of the ceremony, who was always a man who had dreamed he had the right to do so, set about making for himself a suit of grotesque clothes and a mask with a very long nose and small eyes and mouth. When the costume was completed he donned it and began to sneak about the camp peering into lodges. If he found a man at home he would enter and point at him with his staff, and that man was then obliged to rise and join him."

Other ceremonies recorded are the big dogs' dance, the dancers carrying bone whistles and little painted sticks with beaded streamers and brass jinglers pendent; the round dance, a popular performance, in which the participants dance in a circle around a large drum; the horse dance, the "throwing way dance," tabooed by the Government; the sacred pipestem dance, given before going to war, and the peacemaking dance, with lighted pipes and song.

Mr. Skinner will be accompanied by an Indian interpreter on his expedition to the Northwest, and he will include a camera in his outfit.

MORE LUCKY WAIFS FIND GOOD HOMES

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Barrows and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dennis Adopt Children.

OTHER LITTLE ONES SOUGHT

Miss Clara B. Spence Chooses Foundlings or Orphans for the Childless Rich to Bring Up.

Reports printed recently about people of wealth and standing adopting little waifs have been followed by a decided increase in the applications made to the Surrogate for adoption papers, and have greatly helped the men and women engaged in finding homes for the baby derelicts. The last notable cases of this kind occurred on Saturday, when Surrogate Fowler signed adoption papers which gave to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Barrows of 521 Park Avenue Ruth Nielson, who was born on Feb. 18, 1913, and to Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Dennis of 343 West 121st Street a boy 11 years old, who was abandoned by his parents soon after his birth in 1903.

Mr. Barrows is President of H. F. Barrows & Co., a jewelry manufacturing concern of Attleboro, Mass. The New York office of the company is at 17 Maiden Lane. He is a member of several clubs in this city, among them the University and the Downtown. His wife is Mrs. Cecelia Fitler Barrows. Their new baby has been named Sarah Frances Barrows. Nobody knew who her parents were, and so the consent of those unfeeling persons was not required for the adoption. Miss Clara B. Spence of 26 West Fifty-fifth Street, of the Spence School for Girls, became guardian for the little one under an order of the Probate Court on Feb. 21, 1914. So all the consent that was necessary was that of Miss Spence, and she gladly gave it.

The boy adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Dennis was a ward of the State Charities Aid Association, which co-operates with Miss Spence in finding good homes for homeless children. The boy was Arthur Merrill, but he is now George Francis Dennis. Mr. Dennis is the head of the Terminal Clearing House Association at 210 East Twenty-third Street. The boy was taken into his home in 1904.

Through Miss Spence's help many little children born amid the most sordid surroundings, have found fine homes and have become heirs to large estates. Not very long ago Miss Spence had a waif named Katharine Kennedy. She was very anxious to find a good home for the little one and finally induced Warner M. Leeds, Vice President of the American Sheet Steel Company, to take an interest in her. Mr. Leeds was childless and he consented to take little Katharine when she was only a year old. This child will some day be very wealthy.

The success of Miss Spence in finding homes for so many children is partly due to the co-operation of women who were once her pupils. What she is doing has now become well known and orphanages are being searched for physically perfect children who may find their way into the lonely hearts of childless rich. Some of the expense and labor of this work is shared by Miss Clara S. Baker, who is an assistant in the Spence School and is one of the heirs of the $68,000,000 estate of John S. Kennedy. Once, in telling about this work, Miss Baker said that some of the stories that could be told of friendless children would touch the hearts of every one who heard them.

"In the last year and a half," she said, "we had thirteen little children in our home. Some of them were under the care of a trained nurse because they needed the care. Some were seriously ill, and we kept them long enough for them to grow strong and well, and then all of them were placed in good homes. Requests for children have come to us from some of the best families. The requests have not been attended by very exacting conditions. Any baby, if free from disease and normal, will prove a source of great happiness when placed in the proper environment.

"We have watched the growth of the infants as well as those who are older, and have been interested in their development. I have the photograph of a refined young college man, who is now happily married and entirely self-supporting, who was adopted when he was a frail, forlorn child of 5. We believe in telling a child that he was adopted, so that he may never be surprised by learning it at a later date."

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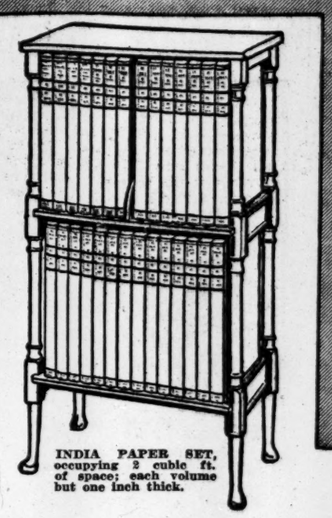

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(Signed) C. F. CLAY
Manager

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Nominating Body, with Power Only to Make Recommendations, Will Meet Tomorrow.

SMALL VOICE FOR BIG BANKS

Those In Manhattan Have One Member of Committee Out of Twenty-four—Process of Voting.

Not without turmoil and travail, so far as the small banks are concerned, a nominating committee representing all the members of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to recommend six men for the places on the board of the new institution that are to be filled by the banks has been selected and will have its first meeting tomorrow.

There are twenty-four members of the nominating committee, and of these the banks on Manhattan Island have just one. This is the result of the apportionment of the membership on the double basis of the division of the banks into three classes by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee—big, medium and small—and their division into eight geographical groups on the basis established by the New York State Bankers' Association.

In general each of the geographical groups has one representative of the large banks, one of the medium banks, and one of the small banks. As all the banks on Manhattan Island are in the "big" group, it has no representative of medium or small banks. The group in which it belongs, however, also includes Staten Island, and as there are banks there that are in the "small" group, Staten Island has a representative on the committee. In the Bronx there are banks of the medium size and the Bronx consequently has a member of the committee. The group including Brooklyn and the rest of Long Island, which has big, medium and small banks, has three members of the committee, and the same is true of the other six geographical divisions.

There are really three committees, with eight members each, representing the big, medium and small banks, but the intention is that they shall join forces and agree on all six nominations. Here is a list of the entire committee, as made up after three separate conferences of the big, medium and small banks:

J. B. Martindale, New York.
D. V. B. Hegeman, Brooklyn.
James H. Perkins, Albany.
C. B. Rogers, Utica.
Franklin D. Locke, Buffalo.
Henry F. Marks, Rochester.
A. J. Parsons, Binghamton.
William Schickle, Poughkeepsie.
Howard B. Ward, Le Roy.
Luther Gordon, Brockport.
William W. Clark, Wayland.
Edward Alley, Cortland.
Delmer Runkle, Hoosick Falls.
W. J. Hamilton, Corona.
H. C. Morgan, Cuba.
B. E. Smythe, Bronxville.
G. E. Merrill, East Aurora.
M. S. Sandford, Ovid.
W. E. Leffingwell, Watkins.
H. W. Dunlap, Holland Patent.
D. D. Woodard, Granville.
L. R. Palmer, Croton.
Elmer G. Story, Bayside.
A. B. Potterton, Tottenville.

No Wall Street Domination.

The method of electing Directors, like other features of the Federal Reserve act, was avowedly intended to prevent the domination of the district by the big banks in Manhattan, which furnish the lion's share of the capital of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and the makeup of the Nominating Committee ought to be gratifying to those who entertained such fears. As a matter of fact, the big banks here were responsible for the committee being made up in just the way it was. In this a spirit of self-denial was shown that may mystify the foes of the "Money Trust."

The conferences at which the committees were named were brought together by the Clearing House Committee. At the first conference, that of the big banks, William Woodward, a member of the Clearing House Committee, proposed the choice of one man from each of the eight geographical groups, making the precedent that was followed at the other conferences. The representatives of the small banks, all of whom came from up the State, were mighty suspicious of the whole proceeding and objected so strenuously to the choice of Robert H. Treman, President of the New York State Bankers' Association, to preside at the meeting that he withdrew and was replaced by George E. Merrill of East Aurora.

The insurgents made it plain that they had no objection to Mr. Treman personally, but suspected that he was being foisted on them by the Clearing House Committee as part of a plan to "put one over" on them. They voiced the fear that as Chairman he would appoint the committee and that it would be stacked to serve the ends of the Wall Street contingent.

"As a matter of fact, close contact with the arrangements for these meetings would have convinced any unprejudiced observer that there was no effort whatever on the part of the New York banks to bring about a condition other than one that would give full representation to all the groups, both by size and by location. Whatever plans were made for carrying on the meetings were simply in the interest of having a definite programme and expediting the business in hand.

The country bankers, however, had no desire for expedition. They couldn't see anything in coming to New York and finishing up their business in fifteen or twenty minutes. They wanted an elaborate procedure and they wanted to spend the afternoon in talking about it and carrying it out. In the end they did just what the other conferences had done and what had been suggested to them, but they did it in such a way that they were able to sleep soundly afterward, without being disturbed by misgivings that they had been victims of a "frame-up."

Country Bankers Wary.

Country bankers frequently attend political caucuses and conventions and city bankers do not. The country bankers knew, and intimated that they did, the result of acquiescing in the selection of a temporary Chairman who might proceed to gavel through a prearranged programme. They said they didn't believe there was anything cut and dried in the present instance, but they "might as well be on the safe side."

So far are the New York bankers from having any deep-laid plot to dictate the selection of the six nominees for the board of the Federal Reserve Bank that several of the New York men who have received spontaneous support for these places have declared that they would not accept an election. Others have said that they realized that with the election arranged as it was in the statute, New York would probably have little representation on the board, but that it would make no practical difference if the Directors were capable men. Still others that opposed many features of the bill regard the process of organization with a mild contempt and don't care what is done. Some of the up-State men, on the other hand, are ready to concede larger representation to the metropolis than anybody here has contemplated.

The first thing the committee will do when it meets on Tuesday will be to take up this question of how the six places are to be apportioned among different sections of the State. The general feeling has been that New York should have three of the six Directors, one banker and two business men, and that the other three, two bankers and one business man, should come from various parts of the State. J. C. Leggett of Cuba, N. Y., who is an avowed candidate for one of the places, said, however, that in his judgment New York should have all three of the business men on the board and one of the bankers, making four out of six. Any conspicuous business man up the State, Mr. Leggett said, would have banking affiliations with the New York institutions, and he might as well be a New York man. Up-State bankers, on the other hand, he thought, would represent an independent interest.

Mortimer C. Elliott, Secretary of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee at Washington, told the bankers that its work was nearly done. In other words, the time is rapidly approaching for the Federal Reserve Board to be appointed and to take hold where the Organization Committee, under the provisions of the act, will have to let go.

Actual Election of Directors.

The last function, Mr. Elliott explained, that the Organization Committee has to perform is to conduct the election of Directors by the member banks, nominations for which are to be bade by the committee appointed at the conferences. Despite the fears of the country bankers that they might be started on a road that would bin dthem to the election of candidates selected by Wall Street the province of the nominating committee is merely advisory and the legal election of the Directors, including their nomination by the individual banks, will proceed regardless of the committee's recommendations. In other words, no bank will be obligated in any way to nominate or elect any of the six men chosen by the committee.

Mr. Elliott explained how the poll would be taken, and said the preliminary blanks would be sent out by the Organization Committee early this week. These blanks will provide for the report of each bank of the name of the man chosen by it as "district reserve elector," and the names of its nominees for one Director of Class A and one director of Class B. When these have all been received by the Organization Committee it will prepare preferential ballots. One form will be sent to all the large banks in the district, another to all the medium banks, and a third to all the small banks.

In each case the form will give a list of all the banks in the group, the names of their electors, and the names of the men they have nominated for the two Directorships. The ballots will be voted by the electors, who will indicate their selections for first, second, and third choice, in order that a deadlock may be avoided. The two men receiving a majority of the votes of the electors in each group will be declared two of the Directors. Each of the three groups will thus elect one Class A and one Class B Director, making the necessary six.

This process will probably take two or three weeks, and it will conclude the labors of the Organization Committee. By or before that time the Federal Reserve Board should be in office, and its first duty will be to appoint the three Class C Directors, thus completing the board. The theory is that the Class A Directors represent the banks, the Class B Directors the public that does business with the banks, and the Class C Directors the Government. One of the Class C Directors will be Chairman, and another Vice Chairman of the board.

When the board of Directors in each district has thus been chosen it will proceed to elect the President of the Federal Reserve Bank, engage a clerical force, and find quarters for the institution. In the meantime the Federal Reserve Board will make the first call for the payment of subscriptions to the stock by the member banks, and the Federal reserve banks will be ready to begin operations.

QUEENS HAS A GAS FIGHT.

Consumers' League Says 80 Cents Is Enough to Pay.

Thousands of circulars calling on "all civic, political, religious, fraternal, benevolent, and social organizations in the Second Ward of the Borough of Queens," to come forward and give their "financial and moral support" to a fight which has been started in that ward against an increase in the price of gas from 95 cents to $1 a thousand cubic feet and demanding instead a reduction to 80 cents a thousand, are being distributed. This is the largest ward in Queens and last year more than 4,000 new dwellings of the better class were erected in the Ridgewood section alone. Gas is supplied by the Newtown Gas Company.

Following a fight a year ago the gas company reduced the price to 95 cents a thousand for one year. This agreement expired this month and the company gave notice that the rate would be increased to $1. It is estimated they have about 30,000 consumers in the Second Ward. It was said at mass meetings held last week that the company says it lost $75,000 by the five-cent reduction of last year. The announcement of the price increase resulted in the organization of the Gas Consumers' Protest League of the Second Ward with Henry B. Lentz, President; Dr. Adam B. Wolf, Vice President; William A. Mantell, Secretary, and Thomas Kohlweise, Treasurer. More than thirty-five civic and political organizations joined the league.

Those in charge of the fight say the Newtown Gas Company buys its gas from the Brooklyn Union Gas Company for 50 cents a thousand and it is piped across the city line from Brooklyn into Queens. While people living on one side of a street, which is in Brooklyn may be paying only 60 cents for their gas, people living on the opposite side of the street in Queens are to be charged $1 for the same gas.

The gas fight has spread into the Fourth Ward of Queens where it is charged that the Richmond Hill, Jamaica, and Woodhaven companies are subsidiaries of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and charge consumers $1.

DOG SLEUTH QUARANTINED.

"The Marquis de Belliard" Has a Record as a Thief Catcher.

Two dogs of high degree arrived here yesterday from Naples with their owners on the White Star liner Celtic. One was a Belgian police dog that responded to four languages and had medals for catching criminals in Paris, and the other was a Boston bull terrier, whose greatest asset was that he was born in the United States. This enabled him to walk off the Celtic with his mistress while the alien canine, with the medals must spend seven days in quarantine.

Countess Henri de Frankenstein, daughter of the late William Cullen Brewster, first President of the Plaza Bank, brought with her from Rome Twinkle IV., a Boston bull terrier, which she put on the manifest as an "American citizen," and with the custom tag tied to his collar he went off with his mistress, who said that she would spend the Summer with her daughter at Nantucket.

"The Marquis de Belliard" is a jet black Belgian police dog, owned by Allessandro Martini, whose father, Count Martini, invented the cocktail which bears his name. Mr. Martini bought the police dog in Paris for $340. Mr. Martini, who is visiting this country for the first time, said that the Marquis de Belliard tracked down a criminal in Paris who had eluded the detectives for six months. He will not eat any food until he is assured that it is alright.

WIRE BADLY BURNS MAN.

Play of Electricity Throws Car Passengers and Pedestrians Into Panic.

Three hundred feet of trolley wire fell to the street at De Kalb and Wyckoff Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, striking one man, Abraham Herskowitz, 21 years old, of 406 Suydam Street, on the head. He was badly burned before Policeman Wagner could drag him from the wire.

The trolley pole of a Wyckoff Avenue car left the wire at this point and after bounding upward several times struck a cross wire, breaking it and releasing the feed wire. The pyrotechnic display threw the passengers on the car and pedestrians on the sidewalk into a panic. The women in the car huddled in their seats, while those on the street hurried for doorways.

One little girl, about 6 years old, not realizing the danger ran to the middle of the street and stooped to pick up the wire. Policeman Wagner dragged her away just in time. An ambulance from the German Hospital was called for Herskowitz, and it is thought he will recover.

FIRE INSURANCE HAD AVERAGE YEAR

Business Expanded, but Companies Were Hit by Shrinkage in Security Values.

FIRE LOSSES STILL LARGE

Could Be Reduced by Proper Precautions, Superintendent Hasbrouck Says in Annual Report.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—There were 250 fire, fire-marine, and marine insurance companies doing business in this State at the close of last year, according to the annual report of the State Insurance Department, just issued. These were possessed of $699,351,805 of admitted assets, not including assets held abroad or premium notes of mutual companies. This was an increase of $19,692,021 over 1912. The liabilities, other than capital, were $379,844,642, an increase of $16,825,498. The total income amounted to $401,377,064, as against $381,724,687 in 1912, while the disbursements last year were $376,117,259, and in 1912 $344,258,738. Thus the increase in disbursements last year was greater than the increase in the income by $12,206,144.

The premiums written increased $16,102,368, while the losses paid exceeded those paid in the previous year by $13,453,842, and the unpaid losses were about the same as in 1912. At the close of 1913 there was $57,500,000,000 total insurance in force, which was greater by $5,000,000,000 than at the end of 1912. The underwriting gain was $16,528,403, the gain from investments $5,388,559, the loss in surplus due to dividends, balance of remittances from home offices, and changes in special reserve, $31,958,151, making a net loss in surplus from all sources of $10,041,189, as against a net gain in surplus in 1912 of $12,378,225.

The fire companies wrote $7,099,095,836 of insurance, an increase over 1912 of $1,263,380,718. The excess of fire premiums received over fire losses incurred and estimated expenses on New York State business for the year was $7,683,847, being an increase of slightly over $2,000,000. The fire premiums received increased $1,200,000, while the losses incurred decreased $1,300,000. The marine and inland risks written in this State by fire and fire-marine companies show a decrease from 1912 of $2,440,457.

"It will be seen from the above summarization that the year just past was one of fair average, so far as underwriting results were concerned," said Superintendent Hasbrouck in commenting on the figures. "The extremely low range of securities values, however, proved a large factor in accounting for the aggregate loss shown in the surplus of the companies. This shrinkage being only temporary, so far as it is due to the above cause, will be gradually eliminated as business conditions improve and the values of securities again reach a level more nearly approximating their actual worth.

"The annual ash heap of this country and Canada shows little sign of diminution in the amount of property loss involved, it being stated for 1912 as two hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars and for 1913 as only about half a million less than that amount, the average for the past six years being in round numbers slightly less than two hundred and twenty-seven millions. There can be no question that a very high percentage of the abnormal and tremendous money loss resulting from fires in the United States and Canada is due to conditions that should no longer be allowed to exist; and in addition to the absolute and permanent wiping out of money values is the attendant loss of life of which the past year has had its full share.

"It would seem that the constantly increasing activity of national, State and local fire prevention conferences, associations and other similar bodies, working, as they do, with the sole object of fire prevention and the betterment of present conditions, must ultimately bring about a very material improvement in the general situation and a consequent lowering of premium rates.

"It is indeed a hopeful sign to note each year the steadily increasing efforts throughout the country for at least a partial elimination of an absolutely indefensible and unnecessary waste of life and property."

Choked and Robbed In Hallway.

While trying to collect a bill at 34 Box Street, Williamsburg, Joseph Orloff of 108 Stanton Street, Manhattan, was assaulted by a stranger yesterday, and after being choked into unconsciousness was robbed of $10, all the money he had in his pocket. Later his groans were heard by tenants of the house, who found him lying in the dark hallway. He was taken to his home, and on information given by other tenants the police arrested John Toprick, who lives in the house, on charges of assault and robbery.

CAMP FIRES IN ULSTER CO.

Y. M. C. A. Will Conduct Summer Course in Woodcraft.

Announcement was made yesterday by the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, that a Summer camp would be opened in a few weeks in the hills near Kingston, N. Y., where city boys would be taught the principles of woodcraft. The camp will be known as Greenkill Camp. Apart from the cooking the camp will be conducted entirely by the boys, divided into squads for various duties, ranging from getting wood for the nightly campfire to keeping the camp sanitary.

Every boy will be taught how to swim, how to locate and pitch a tent, how to cook over the open fire, and how to apply first aid to the injured. Informal talks on woodcraft will be given by Dillon Wallace, author and explorer, and by Col. S. P. Mouthrop, a chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians and an authority on camping. Once a week the boys will take twenty-four-hour hikes over the hills and through the woods, camping out over night on beds of pine needles, carrying their own food, and cooking it over the open fire. There will be fishing and boating on First Binnewater Lake, at the edge of which the camp will be pitched.

ASK FOR MUSIC RECORDS.

Working Girls' Vacation Society Will Take Bathing Suits, Too.

The Working Girls' Vacation Society, of 105 East Twenty-second Street, which gave vacations of from two to four weeks to 13,000 working girls last Summer and is planning to do the same thing this year, issued an appeal yesterday for donations of bathing suits, games, and phonograph records for the girls who are to take vacations under its auspices this Summer.

All interested in helping the girls to enjoy their vacation are asked to communicate with Miss E. A. Buchanan, at the society's headquarters, who will receive and acknowledge donations. The officers of the society are Mrs. William Herbert, President; Vice Presidents: Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Nathaniel Witherell, Miss Susan D. Griffith; Secretary, Miss Marion Davis Collamore; Treasurer, Miss Edith Bryce.

"Days" at Forest Products Show.

For the second and last week of the Forest Products Exposition at the Grand Central Palace, several special "days" have been arranged. Wednesday will be Hoo Hoo Day, set aside for the lumbermen's national organization; and there will be a banquet at the Grand Central Palace in the evening. Thursday will be Baltimore Day, and Friday, New England Day. New York Day also will be celebrated.

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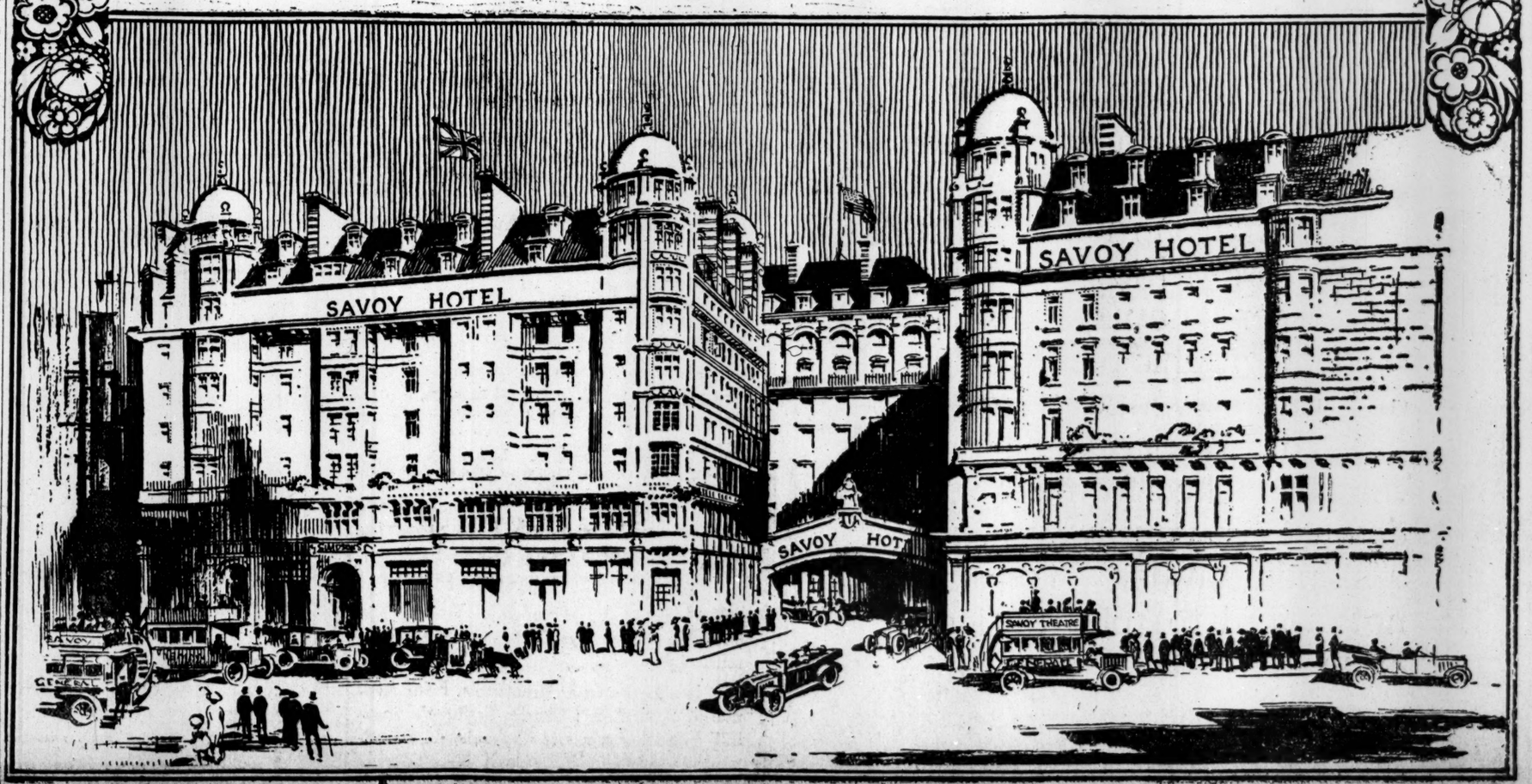

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TO AID CAMPHOR FARMING.

Government Points Out Great Opportunities in South.

The southern part of the United States seems to offer the best field in the world for growing camphor trees, and investigations of the Department of Agriculture indicate that a great industry can be built up there which may make this country independent of Formosa, whence comes practically all the present supply.

The camphor tree combines the useful with the ornamental, and during the past few years it has been planted extensively for hedges, windbreaks, and borders for driveways in Southern and Southwestern States. One Florida nursery alone sells annually about 15,000 trees. The trees will stand a temperature of over 105 degrees Fahrenheit without damage, and, even if a hedge is killed to the ground, the camphor may be extracted from the wood and leaves, and within a year new growth will spring up to a height of eight or ten feet, all rich in camphor. Investigations show that the heavy trimmings from long rows of hedges carry an unusually large content of camphor, and the Department of Agriculture states that an acre of camphor hedge should yield eight tons of trimming a year, which will yield about 200 pounds of marketable camphor gum. This is deemed conservative, since the trimmings of measured areas of ornamental hedges have exceeded this by 50 to 60 per cent.

For the manufacture of celluloid and nitro-cellulose products, particularly smokeless powder, there is a constantly increasing demand in the United States for camphor. It is also an important drug, antiseptic, and insecticide, and few plant products find so many and so varied uses.

With the constantly growing demand for the gum and the oil obtained from the wood and the leaves of the camphor tree, which are extracted by a simple process of distillation, the Department of Agriculture is optimistic over the culture of the tree in the South. The Government has itself more than 100,000 young trees in Florida. In many parts of the South are thousands of acres, of light soil not well suited to general farming, on which, according to the department, camphor growing would prove a commercial success.

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AUSTRALIAN TEAM AFTER DAVIS CUP

Capt. Brookes Plans Aggressive Campaign to Recapture Famous Trophy.

MAY PAIR WITH WILDING

Invading Combination the Strongest to Visit America Since the Dohertys.

Australia is making a vigorous campaign to capture the Davis Cup, and with the Antipodean players in England the doings of Norman E. Brookes, Anthony J. Wilding, Stanley Doust, and A. W. Dunlop, the challenging quartet will be watched with interest, particularly as it is generally admitted in lawn tennis circles that Australia will be the challenging nation for the trophy.

To win the Davis Cup this year Australasia has to beat Canada, Germany, the winner of the England-France match, and then the United States, the present holders. If anticipations are realized the struggle will lie between England, Ausatralia, and America, and the battle—probably the most important in the history of the game—will be fought early in August in this country. The location will be announced within the next two weeks, after the members of the international committee have examined the turf courts of the West Side, Crescent, and Longwood Clubs.

The success of the Australasian rests mainly on Norman E. Brookes, who, it was reported, was not in physical condition and would be unable to stand the strain of a strenuous five-set match. This report Mr. Brookes denies, and says that when the serious work of preparing for the matches arrives he will be as fit as ever. Before leaving Australia for England Mr. Brookes was carefully overhauled by two medical men who used Rontgen rays. He received a clean bill of health, and it was not until after receiving this certificate that he announced his willingness to accept the position of leader of the Australasian combination. His confidence was justified as the only player to defeat him on the Riviera and in other Southern European tournaments was his teammate, Wilding.

Brookes and Wilding will represent Australia in the singles and it is not improbable that they will also play in the doubles. It is admitted that the issue of the doubles will probably determine the whole enterprise and the general feeling is that the two singles players, the winners of the Davis Cup in 1907 and the defenders of it in 1908 and 1909 will pair up again this year.

Dunlop is a great match player, but is becoming a little slow and soft, while Doust, who is a particularly good second string man, is hardly the equal of his two more famous countrymen. The result of the coming tournaments in England, especially the All England meeting at Wimbledon may change the present outlook.

The Australian captain thinks his play has improved in vigor and variety during the past three years. He takes the ball on the rise and controls the direction more securely. He succeeds in deceiving his opponent more effectively, while his service has not materially changed. He had not seen Wilding play in four years until last March at Cannes and in describing the great Australian player's work, Capt. Brookes said:

"Wilding has undoubtedly improved his backhands in the interval, and his volleys may be a little more forceful, but I do not see the great difference in his game, which some people, even good judges notice. His forehand drives have gained somewhat in variety of length and strength, and his wide, slow and dipping returns show a slight improvement."

New York A. C. Tries New Diamond.

The New York Athletic Club tried out the new baseball diamond yesterday at Travers Island with a game between the N. Y. A. C. and the Metropolitan Life Insurance teams, the result being an easy victory for the home team. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
N. Y. A. C.	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	4		11	16	3
M. L. I.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	4	6

Batteries—N. Y. A. C., Brady and Babcock; M. L. I., Sharretts and Bourtney. Umpire—Mr. Ross.

COSCHADE AGAIN IN FRONT.

Newcomer Defeats Speedway Pacing Champion in Straight Heats.

By winning the Class A pace in straight heats Christopher Hackett's black gelding Coschade, which is making its first appearance on the Harlem Speedway this season, yesterday bid fair to become the champion sidewheeler of the season unless a complete reversal of form develops. In winning the event the gelding lowered the colors of I. V. Hunt's present champion, Clover Patch, which had to be content with second ribbon, while the other starter in the class, W. Abramowitz's bay mare Fanny D., was a poor third.

Yesterday was the third matinée of a series of eight, and in order to retain its laurels, held for the past two years, the Hunt mare will have to come well up to the record of the Drive in order to defeat the newcomer and land in front. On the opening day Mr. Hackett drove his horse, but put it in the hands of C. McBride of Jersey City on the last two Sundays.

Nathan Straus, who was out behind Denver in the championship trot, took the measure of E. Shoemaker, who was behind his bay gelding Startle. This event also went in the one-two order, but both heats were closely contested and Mr. Straus had his hands full in getting the big gray over the finish line in front. Startle trotted better than usual and was always in the running with Denver, but could not get out in front at any stage of the races. The time for the two heats was 1:08½ and 1:12.

Dr. J. H. Ferster is now in the winning class by virtue of the victories of his new trotter Castle Dome. In the Class A trot Castle Dome and Kinney McGregor, driven by W. Wilson, had two spirited heats, with the driver getting his charge home in front on both occasions by scant margins. His victory advances him to the fastest class for trotters and in all probability Castle Dome will be sent against Denver in the near future. The summaries:

Class E.—Pacing.

Celia, b. m., (W. Wilson)	2	1	1
Sterling Wilkes, br. g., (R. Jacob)	1	6	4
Willie, b. g., (W. Scott)	4	2	2
Ruth Anther, ch. m., (D. Morrison)	3	4	3
Sir Thomas, br. s., (W. Helfrich)	6	3	5
Josepnine Baronmore, ch. m., (W. Donnelly)	5	5	6

Time—1:10; 1:12; 1:15¼.

Class D.—Trotting.

Francis Milrol, b. m., (A. Mullady)	2	1	1
Tommy Bean, br. g., (E. Carpenter)	1	3	3
Doris B., blk. m., (Dr. H. Memphis)	3	2	2

Time—1:10¼; 1:13; 1:11¼.

Class E.—Trotting.

Zada Oakland, blk. m., (C. J. Fendt)	3	1	1
G. E. M., ch. m., (Dr. C. Martin)	1	3	2
Jessa Chester, br. m., (F. Witzel)	2	2	3
Estell Cord, b. m., (A. Olpp)	4	4	4

Time—1:16; 1:14½; 1:18.

Class A.—Trotting.

Castle Dome, br. g., (Dr. J. H. Ferster)	1	1	
Kinney McGregor, b. g., (W. Wilson)	2	2	

Time—1:07; 1:09.

Class A.—Pacing.

Coschade, blk. g., (C. McBride)	1	1	
Clover Patch, br. m., (I. V. Hunt)	2	2	
Fanny D., b. m., (W. Abramowitz)	3	3	

Time—1:03; 1:04.

Class C.—Trotting.

Acoro, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	1	1	
Emerald Chimes, br. g., (E. Binzen)	3	2	
Lon Maynard, b. g., (T. Church)	2	4	
Billy Barlow, ch. g., (J. Gilmore)	4	3	

Time—1:13; 1:10.

Class C.—Pacing.

The Aristocrat, blk. g., (A. Mullady)	1	1	
Roy, br. g., (G. Gall)	2	2	

Time—1:11¼; 1:13.

Class B.—Pacing.

Peerless Pete, gr. g., (T. Conners)	2	1	1
Granberry, br. g., (C. Welland)	1	2	2

Time—1:07½; 1:10¼; 1:14.

Class B.—Trotting.

Emily H., b. m., (I. V. Hunt)	1	1	
Kippewa, br. g., (C. J. Fendt)	2	2	

Time—1:09¾; 1:13¾.

Championship trotting.

Denver, gr. g., (N. Straus)	1	1	
Startle, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)	2	2	

Time—1:08½; 1:12.

Tennis Tourney at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 24.—The open invitation tennis tournament has now reached an interesting stage. In the men's doubles Vanderbilt B. Ward and I. Sankey won the odd set against Dr. H. E. Mixsell and Harry Parker by the score of 8—6, 3—6, 1—8, 1—6, but were later beaten by J. G. McKay and W. Hazard, 6—4, 6—2. In the other half of the draw J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., and Ross W. Burchard worked through their way into the finals by beating Herbert Wheeler and George Pentecost, 6—0, 6—4. In the men's singles semi-finals J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., will play the winner of the match between G. C. Thomas, Jr., and Dr. Mixsell for the right to meet V. B. Ward in the finals.

Hoyt Returns Low Net Score.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., May 24.—E. R. Hoyt won the Old Mill Road Cup in a handicap at the Great Neck Golf Club today. He returned the low net score of 68 strokes, having six strokes to spare over E. Moore. The Old Mill Road is a picturesque vista leading to the links.

Tie Game at Soccer.

By drawing their first section championship game of the New York State Amateur Association at Edison Oval, Brooklyn, with the Columbia Oval by the score of 2 goals each yesterday afternoon, the Clan McKenzie soccers moved up a peg in the race for the championship, in which competition the Brooklyn Celtics have a slight lead over the Yonkers squad.

Will Christen Shamrock IV.

LONDON, May 24.—The Countess of Shaftesbury, whose husband is Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, will christen the Shamrock IV., Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup.

Hughie Mehgan Wins on Points.

SYDNEY, Australia, May 24.—Hughie Mehgan, lightweight champion of Australia, today defeated Joe Welling, an American, on points in a twenty-round fight at the Stadium.

STERN BROS.' STATEMENT.

An Increase of Trade Is Shown in Their New Location.

The report of Stern Brothers for the year ended Jan. 31, 1914, shows a drop of close to $225,000 in the net profits, as compared with those of the preceding year. The actual figures show a net profit of $121,522 for the year just ended. For the year ending in January, 1913, they were $345,679. The 1914 net profit is equivalent to 4.05 per cent. on the $3,000,000 outstanding preferred stock.

The net trading profits for the year were $417,432, and added to this was a miscellaneous revenue of $18,731, bringing the total net revenue to $436,163. The debit against this amounted to $314,641, leaving the net profit $121,522. In the debit are shown officers' salaries amounting to $40,000, general corporation expenses of $17,446, general corporation taxes, including Federal income tax, $8,833; bad debts, $27,742; depreciation of fixtures, machinery, and equipment, $70,735, and interest, $149,883. Total assets are shown to be $14,804,317, while the capital and liabilities are $14,769,317.

In his annual statement Louis Stern tells the stockholders that the removal to the Forty-second Street store resulted in a 25 per cent. increase in the business of the firm in the period running from Sept. 1, last year, to Feb. 1, 1914, and that the number of new accounts opened in the same period has increased 92 per cent. He continues:

"In bringing about this change of location it was, naturally, impossible to have the leases on Twenty-third Street and Forty-second Street dovetail exactly, the lease on the old building not expiring until Feb. 1, 1915. We are negotiating for the subletting of the vacant premises, which, if consummated, will greatly reduce this charge, but under all circumstances this increased expense will cease on Feb. 1, 1915, and is only temporary.

"Upon the declaration of the dividend on Feb. 13, my guarantee of the preferred dividend expired. Therefore, in view of the above mentioned double rental for the current year and the financial requirements attendant on our greatly increased business, I consider that the interests of the stockholders will be best conserved by the careful husbanding of the company's resources, and shall recommend to your Directors that they temporarily suspend the payment of dividends on the preferred stock.

"On Feb. 3 the company sold $2,500,000 of its five-year 6 per cent. notes, which, however, do not increase the debt of the corporation, but simply fund its outstanding public market paper, thus providing the company with ample facilities for its expanding business.

"I look with great confidence to the future, and am convinced that our long and enviable record of achievement will be continued on even broader lines than in the past, and that in the near future the company will be able to make a showing fully satisfactory to its stockholders."

Real Estate Board's Golf June 2.

The Real Estate Board of New York has made final arrangements for its first annual Spring golf tournament on Tuesday, June 2, at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J. In the all-day event, (thirty-six holes,) two prizes have been arranged for: class A—best gross and best net; two prizes for class B—best gross and best net, and for the best selected individual eighteen holes of the day. Handicaps in class A are from nothing to 15; class B from 16 upward. One-half of the individual's handicap is to be allowed on selected score for the day. In the afternoon players will have a chance to compete for two prizes in class A and two in class B. For the afternoon play, (eighteen holes medal,) full handicaps count. No player, however, may win more than one prize.

YACHTING NOTES.

Resolute, Defiance, and Vanita have yet to be officially measured by the New York Yacht Club's measurer, Prof. Harold W. Weh of Columbia. As it is not likely that this will be done for some time, the results of the early races may be left in doubt for weeks if the finishes are close.

The Astor and King's Cups may pass from the schooners to the sloops once more if the America's Cup yachts have their way. It is expected that all three will enter these races off Newport provided the Regatta Committee decides to let them.

The single headsails to be tried out by Defiance, Resolute, and even Shamrock IV. are not as new in cup racing as some people suppose. The rig was carried by the schooner America which brought the cup over here in 1851.

There will be an unusualy big turnout of steam yachts to see the first of the trial races off Glen Cove, June 2. Aloha, Viking, Corsair, and Nerada will be at the line with parties aboard.

Smithtown, L. I., is all upset because the Summer cruising fleet will anchor in the harbor for the night of July 31. The last time this happened the whole town stayed up until almost 9 o'clock.

Ex-Commodore Robert E. Tod parted with his big three-sticker Karina to Burgess Warren, but he intends to give up the Brenton Reef Cup, which she won, without a struggle. He has challenged with his new two-sticker Katoura for this trophy, and also for the Cape May Cup, held by Wilson Marshall's Atlantic.

Shamrock IV.'s sawed-off stern has been likened to a mud scow, but the effect is not necessarily unpleasant to the eye. Resolute's comeliness is by no means marred by a similar lopping off of her after overhang.

Measurements to determine the rating of the defense yachts as well as Shamrock IV. will be made in secret, probably at the Erie Basin. Not even the New York Yacht Club's Regatta Committee will know what they are. The committee will know only the final rating, while the owners of each yacht will receive the measurements of their own boat but not those of their rivals.

Designer Nicholson's assertion that he is not sure that Shamrock IV. will ever make use of her centreboard in a race is not taken seriously by local yachtsmen. They say he would never have put it in if he was not going to use it.

It is estimated that the single headsails to be worn by Shamrock IV., Defiance, and Resolute will measure close to 2,000 square feet. So great a spread of canvas is expected to give the crews no end of trouble when the sloops come about.

STYLE AS A FACTOR.

Will Men's Fashions in Clothes Vary Like the Women's?

The element of style has become a growing factor in the clothing business. Not a few manufacturers venture to predict that the day is near at hand when fashions in men's wear will be as variable as those in the women's wear line. Whether the result of paying more attention than formerly to style will benefit the manufacturing clothiers remains to be seen. It is certain, however, that in more than one case retailers this season have expressed themselves at a loss in making their selections because of the number and variety of the offerings. This seems to argue against the advantage of style pre-eminence. On the other hand, the stimulus given business by the introduction of a novelty such as the balmacaan is readily seen. Manufacturers for the past two or three years have been conducting a campaign of education in behalf of the English model.

This style became popular in the big cities almost overnight, but in the small towns there were many obstacles to be overcome. Retailers in the country districts were afraid to take a chance with such a novelty, and the change from the flat front, long, three-button coat to the soft roll, narrow shoulder coat had to be made in easy steps. The padding in the shoulders was retained at first, but the lapel was given a semi-soft roll effect. The evolution has now been completed, and the English model has shown increasing sales in the small towns. That such a campaign is needed seems to bear out the contention of some manufacturers that if the style element is emphasized it will only be in the large cities.

As evidence of just how far the clothiers have gone along this line, one prominent house finds an increasing demand for fancy lined goods. Silk linings something after the style of Roman stripes are used in the sleeves. The puffed up sleeve, considered, when introduced, rather effeminate, now occupies a high position in the customers' regard. All of which seems to point to the growing importance of the style element in the men's wear line.

NOTES OF THE ATHLETES.

Before sailing for Europe yesterday James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, received from L. T. Calver, Secretary of the Amateur Boxing Association of England, a letter in relation to the inclusion of boxing in the Olympic games at Berlin, 1916, stating they would support the application to the International Olympic Committee. With America, England, and France supporting this application, the chances of boxing being included in the Olympic games programme are very good.

Alfred J. Lill, Jr., President of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, has authorized the taking of a mail vote on the terms of alliance between the Canadian Swimming Association and the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and the same has been signed by the President and Secretary. The form of voucher and permit has also been agreed upon. Now America has an alliance with the Canadian governing bodies in track and field athletics and swimming, which covers all competing athletes and swimmers from America who compete in Canada, and vice versa.

James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the American Olympic Committee, forwarded to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, President of the International Olympic Committee in Paris, the following engrossed resolutions adopted by the American Olympic Committee and duly signed by the President, Col. Robert M. Thompson, and the Secretary, James E. Sullivan:

Whereas, The International Olympic Committee is to celebrate in June, 1914, the twentieth anniversary of its organization; and

Whereas, The celebration is to take the form of a congress of National Olympic Committees summoned by it with a view to defining and adopting a type and standards for all future Olympic games;

Resolved, That the American Olympic Committee rejoices in the event, participates in the work with satisfaction, and congratulates the International Olympic Committee that its institutions stand firm, exerts most beneficent influences in purifying sport, and has in a high degree fulfilled the original intention of promoting peace and good-will among nations and men. Be it further

Resolved, That in this manner the American athletic federations which it represents, and in its own, hearty congratulations on his great achievements be extended to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, in whose mind the idea of international sport as a means of national invigoration first took form, and by whose fearless and skilful guidance the movement has been directed.

Resolved, further, That the American Olympic Committee hereby expresses its loyalty to the cause, and promises its hearty support for the future.

Athletic officials in this city will refuse to accept as fact the record of 20 4-5 seconds for 220 yards, alleged to have been made by Bond, the Michigan sprinter, on Saturday until verification of his deed is received here. The reported record performance was one of the principal topics of discussion at the Celtic Park meet, and it seemed the general opinion that the Wolverine runner is not capable of such a wonderful performance. That he was assisted in the feat by the wind goes without saying, for his own trainer, Steve Farrell, stated that he would be willing to let the record go as 20 seconds flat, allowing one-fifth of a second for the wind. Bond will undoubtedly be one of the stars of the intercollegiate championships next Saturday. His running mate, Sewell, showed great form in the same meet, being credited with 9 4-5 seconds for the century dash.

The Loyal Order of Moose is planning an athletic meet, to be decided during the three days in which its annual convention will be held in Jersey City. Several thousand Moose from all over the country will attend the conclave, and Gov. Fielder of New Jersey promises to assist the order in every way possible to make the games successful. Harry Jeffers, who will be in charge of the games, which probably will take place on Aug. 29 in the International League Park, has been assured of team entries by the New York Athletic Club, the Boston A. A., and the Long Island A. C.

Bernie Wefers, coach of the Columbia track team, is confident that the Blue and White representatives will score at least 10 points in the intercollegiates at Cambridge on Saturday. He looks on Beatty as a sure winner in the shot-put. Wefers expects Yale will win, basing his predictions on the great form shown by the Elis in their last two dual meets. Pennsylvania, he says, will be troublesome. Brady and McDonald will not compete for Columbia.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1914.

THE UNDERLYING FALLACY.

As the debate on the repeal of the privilege to the coastwise monopoly draws near its close in the Senate, the opponents of repeal are being forced more and more to the assertion in various forms of the claim that "we can do what we will with our own." This was the substance of the elaborate argument of Senator BORAH. It comes down about to this: "The canal "is ours; the coastwise trade is ours; "we have a right to use the former to "promote the latter, and no foreign "Government can have anything to "say about it."

As Mr. ROOT pointed out very clearly, when we made the treaty by which we secured the withdrawal of Great Britain from the canal project we took over the canal subject to a promise on our part which we are bound to fulfill. Therefore, while we may call the canal ours, we cannot use it in a way that breaks that promise. As the promise was made for a valuable consideration, it is binding in morals, as, obviously, it is in international law. We have agreed to treat the vessels of all nations alike. We cannot decently or honestly give a special favor to our own.

The second feature of the fallacy to which the advocates of the privilege for the coastwise trade are driven is that this trade is "American," and by that token ought to be encouraged and pampered. It is American in the narrow sense that it is in the hands of American shipowners and is carried on between American ports. In another and less honorable sense it is American because it is a monopoly for which our people have to pay. American shippers, merchants, producers, consumers provide its profits, which are made high by the exclusive control it enjoys. To give it an added privilege, to give it the free use of the canal paid for by taxes on Americans, is of no benefit to these classes or to the people at large. It is merely a protectionist device, under a new and deceptive form, of the same mischievous nature and effect as the high tariff on imports. It is easy enough for stand-pat Republicans to support this device. Their whole political fabric is woven of such. But Democrats ought not to be caught by it. Had the tolls exemption been presented in its true light, as a subsidy to a shipping monopoly, nearly all Democrats and many rational Republicans would have opposed it. Now that it is offered in a form that violates our treaty obligations and weakens confidence in our good faith, it is far worse.

PREPOSTEROUS VIRTUE.

The United States Senate on Saturday voted to forbid the Department of Agriculture receiving aid from the General Education Board in farm demonstration work. This board, whose funds are mainly supplied by Mr. ROCKEFELLER, has for some years expended a quarter of a million of dollars annually in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, chiefly in paying experts designated by the department for instruction and experiment in improved agriculture, and partly in the work of exterminating the pest of the boll weevil, which costs the cotton raisers of the South scores of millions of dollars every year. The reports do not indicate that the Senate appropriated from the Treasury the sum necessary to replace that heretofore provided by the board.

Even had it done so we can conceive of no more foolish and mischievous dealing with a great work of beneficence and of civilization. The avowed ground of the action of the Senate is that Mr. ROCKEFELLER made his fortune in a lawless and dishonorable fashion. Grant that he did so, the Treasury of the United States takes from that fortune every year a heavy income tax, while his property is taxed in every State and town in which it is situated. Is the levy thus collected any less tainted because it is not a free gift? It is used to meet the expenditures of the various Governments that exact it, some of which are wasteful, some injurious, and some corrupt. Is it any worse to take money given by Mr. ROCKEFELLER for purposes of proved value to the community, pursued with rare intelligence and foresight?

It is not easy to exaggerate the good that the General Education Board has helped in doing under the plan which the Senate now places under the ban of the law. This plan was begun at a time when the Agricultural Department had not the means to do as much of this kind of work as was sorely needed. The board made it possible. It provided skilled and trained men, who not only instructed farmers by precept, but enabled them to study and experiment on their own land, and thus to learn in a perfectly practical way how to increase the product and the value of the land, and this not for one or two years, but continuingly and progressively. The board literally made possible the actual creation of wealth and its production for generations to come. Surely, if we accept all that is alleged as to Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S evil ways, here is something in the nature of substantial good which the most sensitively righteous Government might take if only in the form of atonement. To reject it and forbid it on moral grounds is, on the one hand, simple nonsense, and, on the other, is an assumption of superiority that few human beings, even Senators, can afford to proclaim.

REMOVE THE OLD ARSENAL.

With the removal of the Park Department from its offices in the old Arsenal in Central Park there is no further excuse for the existence of that ancient building, which has no historic associations, is not beautiful, even as a ruin, and incumbers ground in the park which would be more useful if transformed into a lawn with flower beds. As long as the Arsenal remains there will be schemes afoot to use its site for another building. When it is well out of the way the confirmed park invaders will have lost one of their favorite specious arguments in support of park building plans.

The National Academy of Design scheme is not dead, by any means. While we understand that comparatively few members of the Academy have ever favored the park-invasion idea, those who have committed themselves to it are unceasingly energetic and hopeful. We trust that Park Commissioner WARD will have the Arsenal removed as quickly as possible and set the landscape gardeners at work to construct a lawn on its site.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ASPECTS OF THE NEW HAVEN INQUIRY.

There must be a reason why the New Haven inquiry happens just now. It may be chance that the disclosures are of a sort to influence either the rate inquiry or the legislation pending in Congress, but it cannot be said that there are any convincing signs of putting the testimony to public use. In fact, it is not of a nature to be useful for that purpose, for nothing has been proved in any final sense. Again and again Mr. FOLK has put questions designed to show that, in popular language, the New Haven was "robbed," and just as often Mr. MELLEN has replied, "I do not accept your valuation." Trolley lines, Legislatures, railways under construction or without terminals, any properties which never have been sold and which, therefore, are without market valuation, are fancy properties. They have different values to different men, and to the same man at different times. An accountant making a balance sheet must make debit and credit equal some way, and few men besides the accountants are able to tell where the value lies, or what it is. But a profit or loss account is another matter. Actual income must be received to balance actual payments. Every wage day, every dividend day, is a crisis for an insolvent concern. The suspension of dividends is remarked, and the collapse of the stock in the market. That is merely the private aspect of the case. The shareholders' woes are great and lamentable, and their grievance against those responsible for them is just. But that is a personal matter. There can be no public aspect to such disclosures unless they involve more than differences of estimates of value. Mr. MELLEN explicitly acquits Mr. MORGAN of anything like dishonest acts or intentions, Mr. MELLEN'S valuations differed from Mr. MORGAN'S quite as much as Mr. FOLK'S differ from Mr. MELLEN'S. There is no getting ahead on such slippery footing. Nothing is proved when only opinions and estimates are in evidence.

The public aspects of the New Haven's history are less interesting, but more important. Here the facts are sure. There is no room for differences of opinion about the service of the road to the public. The tons and the passengers carried have increased just as certainly as the dividends have fallen. At the very time that the shares were losing value the railway was more useful as a public utility, and is today serving the public with its greatest efficiency and with the prospect of increasing its service. Its rates are under public regulation, and, therefore, must be taken as reasonable. The time for claiming credit for cheap carriage was in the past, when the rates were lower than granger Legislatures dared enact. When rates were put under public regulation the fall of rates stopped. What cannot be raised will not be reduced, and regulation has not yet devised a method of imposing a minimum rate.

It is odd that Mr. MELLEN'S testimony was all about finance. He talked where he was led, of course, and he was led along a path designed to put somebody in jail, or to disclose something to make laws about. Mr. FOLK is stronger about making laws and convicts than he is on running a railway, and he did not seem to care to ask Mr. MELLEN about his specialty, which is that of operating a railway to secure railway results. That he secured results in service to the public is beyond challenge. The percentage of expenses to earnings is lower than before his time. He carried a half more passengers and 40 per cent. more freight, with hardly any more mileage for freight, and only a small increase for passengers. Not a word was said about the fact that within ten years the freight carried has increased from 17,000,000 tons to 24,000,000, and the passenger movement has risen from 1,000,000,000 passenger miles to 1,500,000,000. It was not on the traffic side that the New Haven was wrecked, or that it failed in service to the public. The failure is that of a private enterprise, not that of a public utility.

Even something too much is made of the failure of the New Haven as a dividend machine. Its investment account is about $500,000,000, but its capital is only $179,000,000. No doubt its bonds suffer from present conditions, but they suffer in no such proportion as seems indicated by the fall in the stock from 255 to about one-quarter that. More than a quarter of value remains when the investment is intact, and the efficiency is at its maximum. The time for expansion of investment has passed, and the time for increase of return is at hand. If the Triborough railway had been built, the Westchester adventure would have looked different. It will still look different when its passengers can be carried downtown on any of several connections now near. The disproportionate attention paid to this matter is clear on comparison of the cost of $11,000,000 with the road's investment account. The total cost and the total traffic are the test, not the cost of a city terminal system. Taking the worst possible view, the road is there and is carrying passengers, and New York City is collecting taxes which it could not otherwise hope for. That is only another way of saying that the failure of the company as a private enterprise is a measure in some degree of what the public has been receiving below cost, at the expense of the shareholders.

COMPENSATIONS IN GOLF.

It is well that a Scot won the British amateur golf championship at Sandwich. What more gratifying result could there be for the ten American contestants, after they had all been put out, or the English crack players who fell by the way? Saturday was a proud day for Scotia, but it is unlikely that Mr. JENKINS felt unduly elated. Why should he? Golf, not curling, is the Scottish national game, and his runner-up was a huge player of prodigious strength who could scarcely be expected to compete successfully in the subtleties of golf with a true born golfer.

Meanwhile the game is not languishing in this country in spite of the temporary eclipse of Mr. TRAVERS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. OUIMET, and the others at Sandwich. Mr. KIRKBY, on whom all golfers have had an eye for a long while, won the metropolitan golf championship Saturday after a hot contest with the only American who has ever held the British championship, Mr. TRAVIS. KIRKBY has come into his own and will be a strong favorite this year in the national tournament. As for TRAVIS, he already possesses so many symbols of his golfing prowess that he needs no others. He is classed among veterans, though he still plays a better game than most of the youngsters, and he, too, will doubtless be in the running once more for the national trophy. We are not going to have a dull golf year.

THE COURT HOUSE SITE.

Probably a large majority of the citizens of New York have become so weary of the delay in the preliminaries to the real work of building a new Court House as to feel indifferent as to whether it is ever built at all. Nothing quite so deliberate and exasperatingly tedious as the disputes and discussions over sites and architectural designs has hitherto impeded the execution of a work of so great public importance in this town. In the waste of years the Court House proceedings have surpassed the long delay in settling upon new subway routes. Before many men who are now in active practice at the bar had finished their schooling, the long dispute about sites began. Then followed the years of well-directed effort to keep the new building out of City Hall Park, to prevent an unsightly enlargement of the present unsuitable and ill-placed structure or the substitution for it of a monstrous thing on stilts.

After a long fight a site was agreed upon, as the public understood, and a design for a building was selected, and discussed for a year or so thereafter, and at length approved. Then, soundings having shown that the building of foundations on the western end of the chosen site would be extremely difficult and expensive work, more land on the east was selected, and it seemed that all difficulties had been removed. We are not inclined to judge harshly the objections recently made to the site by men familiar with real estate and building operations in New York. But if there is danger that a large building erected on that ground will sink, why have the engineers employed by the city not discovered it? If the proposed new boulevard through Chinatown is needless and will cause too heavy a burden to be placed on the taxpayers, why was the boulevard planned?

What this city and county sadly need is a spacious new home for the law courts. It seemed that everything had been done to get the building and to place it in the best possible situation for such a building, incidentally creating a vast public improvement, increasing the value of property in the lower part of Manhattan, and sweeping away a pestiferous neighborhood that has long been a disgrace to the community. But we are now told that in devising this splendid plan essentials of the most elemental sort have been overlooked, in the opinion of men who are supposed to know what they are talking about and to have standing as public-spirited citizens. Why they have let the matter go as far as it has gone without raising their voices is difficult to understand. Probably the objections they make will all be explained away in time. But meanwhile no progress is making toward giving us our new Court House. The present outlook is that it may be ready in time for the use of the grandchildren of the Judges, advocates, and litigants of this generation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Divergent Views of "Labor."

While it is improbable that many expect momentous results to follow whatever it may be—call it investigation, to be in style—that the Commission on Industrial Relations is doing, unquestionably its method of procedure is both novel and interesting. The plan is to let recognized representatives of the various and highly antagonistic "labor movements" subject one another to cross-examination as to their motives, means, and purposes, and to permit in this operation the use of the devices by which shrewd lawyers drag testimony from the mouths of unwilling witnesses turned over to them by the opposing counsel.

The encounter between SAMUEL GOMPERS and MORRIS HILLQUIT was of this character, and as no love is lost between the two the public, as distinguished from their respective followers, had for once a chance to find out some of the real differences between socialism and unionism—things too often confounded by incautious and uninformed talkers.

For instance, Mr. GOMPERS, as interrogated by Mr. HILLQUIT, had to make clear that he had no liking for minimum wage laws, while, as for laws restricting hours of labor, he approved of the restriction itself, but much preferred that it should be attained by the workers without legislative assistance. From his point of view, a minimum wage law is objectionable because it makes no provision for those who, in the opinion of employers, are incompetent to earn it. Unionism itself in effect establishes a minimum wage, but for unionists, not for everybody, and it gives careful heed, as no employer, as such, does, to the fact that one of the included workers "needs the money" as much as another.

As for restricted hours, Mr. GOMPERS thought they might be justifiable, or even desirable, for women and children, but he was obviously inclined to claim for men the right to work as much as they pleased—probably because that involved the right to work as little.

The discussion as a whole revealed Mr. GOMPERS as an opportunist, taking what he could get from any source, and Mr. HILLQUIT as more or less discontent with anything less than the recognition of a theory and the attainment of an ideal. They seemed to agree only in hostility to the capitalistic system.

Two Plots Against the Canal.

Simultaneously with the unofficial and informal, but real, opening of the Panama Canal for traffic come two highly disquieting pieces of news. One of them is that a ton of dynamite has been stolen and hidden in the Zone in a way to arouse suspicion that the thieves intended to use the explosive for blowing up a lock. That is bad enough, for by such an attack not only could direct money damage to a great amount be done, but the Gatun Lake might be emptied in a disastrous flood and all our expenditures made useless for a considerable period.

This plot, however, if a plot there was, seems from the arrests made to have been formed by Colombians, and the conspirators, if convicted, can be dealt with as aliens whose hostility is understandable and in a way excusable. Quite different is the report, verified at least to the extent that indictments have been found, that certain American manufacturers tried to increase their profits by secretly substituting bad for good steel in filling their canal contracts, regardless of the fact that if it were used in making the locks consequences not appreciably different from those of a dynamite explosion would have been possible or even probable.

If that crime has been committed it was a vastly more heinous one than that charged against the men arrested in the other case—one utterly sordid and base, which that of the dynamite thieves conceivably was not, and involving not a little of national humiliation over the existence among us of men capable, for a petty gain, of imperiling enormously important public interests.

But the canal, fortunately, is guarded by faithful and efficient men. The stolen dynamite was promptly found as well as promptly missed, and the inferior steel either did not pass the army engineers acting as inspectors or it was discovered and removed before responsibilities which it could not bear had been placed upon it. There is no need to get excited over what might have happened if precautions which were taken and can be continued had been neglected. It is no news that a lock canal has vulnerable points and needs protection from secret enemies. But if harm should come through American money-hunger to the great enterprise upon the success of which so much of our national reputation depends, it would be an almost intolerable disgrace to us all.

Inspiration Seemingly Failed Him.

On returning to earth after his first flight in an aeroplane, MAURICE MAETERLINCK is said to have written in the book provided for preserving the "impressions" of aerial travelers this sentence: "It is a morning prayer in an azure cathedral."

This is a trope of a certain prettiness, but as the product of a man whom all critics call a real poet, and many a great one, it is a bit—well, pumpedup.

It sounds as if MAETERLINCK had tried to articulate emotions or sensations for which he had as yet no fitting words. After a while, no doubt, he will write a beautiful essay on his experience in the air, but it will not contain a figure so little tolerant of analysis as this one.

Possibly the poet was betrayed by his translator, but that seems improbable, as the phrase is so simple and its French equivalent so obvious that a mistake could hardly have been made.

HOSPITAL VISITING HOURS

Must Be Restricted in the Interest of Patients.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter in THE TIMES entitled "Visiting Days at Hospitals," I am sure that the poor sick in the hospital wards in this city see their friends as often as is good for the patients, and in some cases more frequently than is good for them. Visiting day at the hospital always demoralizes the work of the institution for the visiting hours and often for a much longer space than the actual visiting hours. In the case of the children this is especially true. The children are perfectly contented and happy with their toys and associates until their mothers come on visiting day. They are then upset and homesick for the remainder of the day after their parents go home, and, in some cases, for a part of the next day.

In the case of adults the same is true sometimes to a greater and, at other times, to a less extent. I quote from a recent article by Dr. George W. Crèle, who says:

> There are innumerable clinical observations as to the effect of emotional excitation on the temperature of patients. A rise of a degree or more is a common result of a visit from a tactless friend. There is a traditional Sunday increase of temperature in hospital wards. Now the visitor does not bring and administer more infection to the patient to cause this rise, and the rise of temperature occurs even if the patient does not make the least muscular exertion as a result of the visit. I observed an average increase of one and one-eighth degrees of temperature in a ward of fifteen children as a result of a Fourth of July celebration.

I have sometimes thought that the poor patients in the wards were happier than the more well-to-do in the private rooms and I have heard some private patients in their rooms say that they thought they would enjoy being in the ward more. Certainly the poor sick in the hospital wards in New York City have a great deal done for them. They receive the best skill and consultations as required. In many cases I am sure that the very poor fare better in every way than some of the middle class or moderately well-to-do patients.

JAMES J. KING.

New York, May 22, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with your correspondent in regard to the red tape in trying to see the poor in hospital wards. I had an experience last Summer. I took some hours from my work in an office to go to see a sister ill in a ward in one of the hospitals in this city. When I reached there, a distance of over an hour each way, I was informed she already had two visitors—all that were allowed—and although one of them, a friend, came down to let me go up to see her, this was refused, and I had to go away without her seeing me, which would have brought some happiness into the dreary day for her. I was naturally incensed, and all the time she remained did not dare risk it again, as my time was valuable. No amount of explanation seemed to do any good to the girl at the door, an ignorant immigrant girl, scarcely able to understand the English language. Something ought to be done to modify the rules in the case of a member of one's family.

M. E. MAGRATH.

New York, May 21, 1914.

DR. STRYKER'S SLAYER.

A Japanese, Not a Korean, Said to Have Committed the Murder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to put in a protest against the false statement on the part of news purveyors in the Far East that it was a Korean who murdered Dr. Stryker at the American Mines in Korea. I have seen the statement several times, and it is being persistently circulated that it was a man of Korean nationality that did the murder. In fact, it was a Japanese by the name of Watanabe. No one ever knew of a Korean bearing a name like that. It is not only purely Japanese, but it is typically Japanese. One cannot help wondering how it comes about that the nationality of this offender is changed in the dispatches.

When the first reports came it was said that it was done by an insane Japanese, but now that it is discovered that he is sane and must be condemned to death or to life imprisonment, it turns out that he is no longer a Japanese, but a Korean. It is truly remarkable and requires a fuller knowledge of the Oriental nature than the average American possesses to explain; but to those who have been conversant with things in that part of the world there is an easy explanation. The Japanese authorities do not want the world to believe that one of their nationals committed the act, and it is, therefore, put upon the shoulders of a Korean. H. B. HULBERT.

Springfield, Mass., May 17, 1914.

The Father of Financiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If we are to admit to the Hall of Fame the names of some of our great financiers, would it not be well to wait for about ten years after their death?

Through the recent disclosures in the railroad companies we are inclined to believe that the situation is as bad if not worse than the insurance company investigation revealed a few years ago. The insurance companies welcomed this investigation, feeling that publicity would be a benefit to them; but as we went deeper into their methods of doing business we found conditions were rotten.

By the influence of some of our so-called great financiers the public, through the press, have been educated to believe that the great railroad combinations would be a benefit to us all. The public were naturally impressed with the names of the people who were behind these projects and willing to invest their hard-earned savings. No one ever dared to criticise, much less reproach, the father of them all as to his methods of obtaining the results. Now we learn that the inability of one railroad to meet interest and dividends on its bonds and stocks was due only partly to a depression in business, but principally to stock jobbing for the benefit of a chosen few. W. K.

New York May 21, 1914.

A "Jacob A. Riis Park."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with other New York papers, you have recently spoken of Mulberry Bend Park. The remarkable man to whom all credit for that park is due can live but a short time. Thousands of his admirers would be gratified if the name "Jacob A. Riis Park" were given to it at the earliest possible moment. ROGERS.

New York, May 21, 1914.

HONORS THREE WAR EDITORS

St. Louis Unveils Memorial to Schurz, Preetorius and Daenzer.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—A memorial was unveiled here today to Carl Schurz, Dr. Emil Preetorius, and Carl Daenzer, German-American newspaper editors who, in St. Louis during the civil war, directed their influence both to save Missouri to the Union and to uphold the Union cause generally.

The memorial, designed by W. Wilhelm Wandschneider of Berlin, stands at the main entrance of Reservoir Park.

The bronze statue, which constitutes the principal part of the memorial, is that of a nude woman, of heroic size, seated, and with arms outstretched. In each hand she grasps a torch, symbolic of enlightenment. The figure represents the "naked truth," their devotion to which impressed the sculptor in his study of the lives of Schurz, Preetorius, and Daenzer.

THE TERM "FEMINISTS"

Improperly Applied in England to a Group of Radical Reformers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It sometimes happens that the good repute of a word, like that of an individual, is irreparably injured through the malicious innuendo of the evil-minded. Is this to be the fate of the word "feminism"?

The term undoubtedly originated in France, where the movement it stands for appeared in its most conservative form. The "feministes" were in the beginning women largely interested in literary work. I doubt if at first they even stood in any formal way for the higher education of women, but they believed in productive intellectual work, and to promote this they met together at stated intervals. These meetings developed into delightful literary and scientific gatherings, at which appeared many of the most noted women of France. Gradually broader questions began to be discussed, and, as the interest in things feminine spread, women who became identified with the heightened sympathy in the development of the intellectual powers of woman and the betterment of her social status were known as "feministes."

In France the woman suffrage movement was a late development, much later than in other countries, and only recently is it taking on the form of an organized agitation. In America, though suffrage for women was a real issue before the civil war, Lincoln himself having been in favor of it, historically the movement is analogous to that of France. Here, however, the remarkable growth of the higher education for women, as shown by the rapid increase in the number of women college graduates, hastened the organized demand for suffrage over that in France, the large majority of college graduates being suffragists.

In this country as in France the term "feminist" is properly used to denote the woman who is backing this intellectual and social development of women and has profound faith in her powers of development.

But in England, because the suffrage movement loomed so large, the intellectual movement, though alive and growing, never crystallized into a definite form. Some of the leaders were known as "blue stockings," among whom it will be remembered was the charming and brilliant Lady Mary Montague, but the term "feminism" was not applied to the movement as in France and America. Only recently in England has the term "feminist" been arbitrarily taken and applied to a group of women who hold extreme and radical views of social reform. These women have sympathizers in corresponding small groups in every country, as there is always a radical wing to every reform, but it should not be overlooked, as both Mr. George and Mr. Martin have casually done in their articles in The Atlantic Monthly of the past Winter, that while "feminist" is the general term in most countries, in England it has gradually come to denote the small, particular group of which Mr. George writes.

Feminism in the proper and large sense is an attitude of mind rather than a creed. It is an attitude that is profoundly optimistic, holding fast to the faith that the future offers opportunity for a higher development of personality of both men and women, consistent with the progress of the race. Fuller utilization of the latent energy in capable men and women and less waste of human beings, both of those that toil and of those that sit in idleness, is the hope that feminists believe will in the near future be fulfilled.

JANE DALE.

New York, May 22, 1914.

THE MUFFLER CUT-OUT.

An Unmitigated Nuisance in Aid of Over-Rapid Progress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am proud to have the backing of your correspondents, E. Adrian von Muffling and Louis T. Weiss, in the matter of the utter uselessness of the muffler cut-out for all ordinary purposes on all ordinary cars, and I sincerely hope that the present city ordinance regarding its use may go into immediate effect, and not continue longer the dead letter it has been thus far.

When a man drives a car whose sweetly silent engine runs like a watch, I can understand the desire to open her up once in a while on a quiet country road just to hear himself go, but in the streets of the city and at night, especially, to have these muffler cut-outs used as signals, and for every little increase in the grade, is really nothing short of an outrageous and unnecessary nuisance, as both the gentlemen above referred to will, I am sure, agree.

The great mistake that most people make who drive cars through the streets of this city is in a firmly imbedded belief that their own rapid progress must not be interfered with, and that pedestrians, especially, have no right whatever to be in the way at any time or in any circumstances, so those who go about on foot, however important they or their business may be, must needs jump about lively, and be always on the lookout for the ever-increasing army of more or less vicious, irresponsible, intoxicated, or incompetent chauffeurs. For it is this class mainly who use the muffler cut-out as it never was intended to be used, and as it never should be used, and I wish I might add, as it never will be used again; but that, I fear, is asking too much. W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, May 11, 1914.

THE PROMISE.

A cradle in an attic dim
Rocked sadly to and fro;
Its style was antiquated, of
A make long years ago.
Of families small—or none at all—
It mourned in accents low:

"Time was, I boasted blankets soft,
A fine, embroidered spread,
For then, my pillow never lacked
A little, downy head.
Where ARE the babies, nowadays?
What ails the stork?" it said.

It chanced that, on his daily rounds,
The stork, that busy bird,
Resting this attic roof upon
The lonely cradle heard.
He searched his day-book—found a name—
Wrote down a mystic word.

Then flew off with his passenger
(Ten pounds of dimpled freight).
"Expect me back with one like this,"
He chirped, "on such a date!"
And, "Rock-a-bye," the cradle crooned,
Contented now, to wait!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

HUMANE SOCIETY WINS.

The Attorney General Denies Application to Attack Its Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—The application made to Attorney General Carmody by William A. Mallett of the Bronx for permission to bring proceedings to annul the charter of the Humane Society of New York has been denied. Mr. Mallett charged that the society was actuated solely by a desire to collect fines, in its prosecution of persons, and that it also was guilty of using unlawful means to accomplish such ends.

The Attorney General based his decision upon a report submitted by William A. McQuaid, deputy in charge of the New York office of the Attorney General, who gave a lengthy hearing on Mr. Mallett's application. Mr. McQuaid finds "that there is no reason to believe that an action can be maintained against the corporation in the name of the people," and that "the petition should be denied." In his report, Mr. McQuaid says:

"The petitioner complains that the respondent is actuated solely by a desire to collect fines and to secure convictions whether the evidence is sufficient or not, and undertook to prove that design by showing that the society's agents tried, by intimidation and wrongful suggestion, to procure pleas of guilty from drivers under arrest. The agents called as witnesses by the petitioner denied the practice.

"There is no evidence to substantiate this charge except in one isolated case. There is no evidence whatsoever that such conduct was either authorized or ratified by any corporate act. The penalty of corporate death will not be inflicted upon a corporation for the unauthorized and illegal acts of its agents, assuming that such acts were proved, which is not the fact in this case.

"The petitioner charged that the executive officers of the society gave instructions, through the society's superintendent, to the agents not to bring cases before City Magistrates who had the reputation of summarily discharging drivers arrested for cruelty, or of inflicting nominal fines. He further charged that the agents were discharged if they did not procure enough fines to equal or exceed their salaries. None of these matters was proved to my satisfaction, but if they were, they were matters affecting the management of the corporation which the petitioner, as a member, might properly bring to the attention of his fellow-members for condemnation or to effect a change of management.

"The petitioner has failed to indicate that the respondent has offended against any provision of the membership corporation law, or that it has violated any provision of law whereby it has forefited its charter or become liable to be dissolved by the abuse of its powers."

NEW METHOD OF REVIVAL.

London Baptist Clergyman Tells Presbyterians of Work.

The Rev. W. R. Lane of London, a Baptist clergyman who preached twice at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday, will go home tomorrow to take up an unusual plan of Christian work in a part of London. This plan he has recommended to ministers in this country, and he said yesterday that he regarded it as excellent for New York. Describing it yesterday, he said:

"Last year in London we selected a district containing 200,000 population. For six months we prepared to reach that population. We did not take hold of all London, with its 7,000,000. That is as foolish as attacking New York in the mass. We limited our efforts to the one district. We divided it into ten parts and for a month arranged meetings daily in all of the ten parts. We had meetings in the streets and shops, meetings for children, meetings for women, and at night meetings for men. Four committees were in charge.

"We financed the whole plan before we began and gave Socialists and others no chance to say we were after collections of money. We did not drag our best workers to some distant hall. We went into the churches, into the places where ministers are bearing big burdens. We helped the officers of organizations. We did publicity work, not in London papers, but in local papers of the district.

"So striking were results, and so small, comparatively, were the expenses, that London laymen have now planned to take up two districts of London, 200,000 population each, and I am hurrying home to enter upon the details. All will be financed in advance, and from start to finish there will be no jingle of money. Simultaneous meetings will be held in twenty to thirty centres under direction of four committees."

The Rev. Mr. Lane took part in the Men and Religion Movement in this country some years ago. His new method differs from the methods that obtained in that movement materially.

BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Wilbur F. Crafts Says Scotland Is an Example.

If the home and the school are to help in the building of character of boys and girls, they must share with the church in the Bible training of children, according to the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, who spoke on "The Way Clearing for Bible Reading and Bible Study in Public Schools" yesterday at the St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church. He said:

"What we need today is not alone improved study of the Bible in Sunday schools and public schools, but the restoration of the family worship, with daily Bible readings in the home and more expository preaching in the pulpit. In this respect we may well turn to Scotland for an example.

"There should be an all-week plan of Bible study. However excellently the Sunday school lesson may be taught, however well trained the teacher may be, it is impossible to put into one half an hour one day in a week an adequate teaching of the Bible. The home, the church and the public school must take their share in the education, development of character."

STREET TO BE HIS PULPIT.

Dr. Pierce Gives Up His Pastorate to Preach in Wall Street and Elsewhere.

The Rev. Dr. Robert F. Y. Pierce, for the last seven years pastor of the Second Avenue Baptist Church, presented his resignation yesterday morning to the congregation at the 11 o'clock service. It was unexpected to many of the congregation. Dr. Pierce in a statement given out later said that he had resigned because he desired to enter the evangelistic field and to do more literary work.

Dr. Pierce came to the Second Avenue Church from a church in Pennsylvania. This Summer he will speak at outdoor services and have the use of an automobile to take him to Wall Street and Union and Madison Squares, where with a large blackboard he will give illustrated gospel sketches.

TO VIEW CHINA'S FLOOD AREA

Engineers Named to Examine Ground for $20,000,000 Reclamation Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The first step in the American Red Cross's far-reaching plan for the prevention of floods in Eastern China through a $20,000,000 reclamation project, has been completed with the selection of a Board of Engineers to examine the ground. The plan has the approval of President Wilson, who was authorized by Congress to lend the Red Cross a specified number of army engineers skilled in river work.

The board will consist of Col. William Luther Sibert of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., builder of the Gatun locks and dam at Panama; Arthur Powell Davis, chief engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, and Daniel Webster Mead, professor of engineering in the University of Wisconsin. Charles Davis Jameson, general advisory engineer, who made the preliminary examination of the afflicted district, and on whose report this board is being sent to China, will accompany the engineers.

When the work is undertaken Col. Sibert will have the Red Cross recommendation at the request of the Chinese Government for appointment as engineer in chief of the conservancy work.

DEDICATE A HOME FOR 500 CHILDREN

Noted Speakers Address Crowd at New Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery.

OVERFLOW MEETING HELD

Building in Montgomery Street Has Baby Ward and Dormitory and on Roof a Playground.

The new home of the Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery at 35 and 37 Montgomery Street was dedicated yesterday afternoon in the presence of a crowd which choked the auditorium, overflowed into the dining room downstairs, and left hundreds outside in the streets after the building was filled. The nursery affords free care and schooling for the children of "working women who cannot afford to hire attendants or attention for their children during the working day. The work it had accomplished in its nine years of operation at 29 Montgomery Street was praised highly by various speakers at the exercises.

Henry Moskowitz, Civil Service Commissioner, acted as Chairman of the meeting. Marcus M. Marks, Borough President of Manhattan, delivered what he called a message of good will and congratulation on behalf of the city administration.

"Save the children and you save the nation," said Mr. Marks. "Philanthropy for the benefit of the old serves individuals only, but work for the young affects generations yet unborn. Do not worry about money matters; there has never been a Jewish charitable institution which has had to stop on account of lack of funds if it did its work well. Go on with your good work, and the Jews of New York will see that you do not have to stop."

Rabbi M. Hyamson of London told of a similar nursery established by London Jews in the East End. He referred to the Jewish interest in eugenics, and said that the work of day nurseries provided for better children of the future as well as for better children in the present.

Among other speakers were Morris Abramowitz, President of the Kindergarten and Day Nursery; Leonard A. Snitkin, Rabbi M. S. Margolis, the Rev. Philip Klein, Leon Sanders, the Rev. M. A. Rabinowitz, the Rev. H. Masliansky, the Rev. G. S. Margolis, Joseph Barondess, Commissioner of Education, and Israel Ellis. Cantor Joseph Rosenblatt, assisted by a chorus from the Congregation Ohavel Zedeck, at Fifth Avenue and 116th Street, sang several times, and other music was furnished by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band. Several of the speakers left the auditorium when the crowd began to flock in downstairs, and addressed the overflow meeting. The band, too, was transferred downstairs, and failure to synchonize the two meetings led to the interruption of the choir by the strains of "Too Much Mustard." The band was hastily stopped and there was no further difficulty.

The exercises will be continued today and tomorrow. Tonight the speakers will be Congressman Jefferson M. Levy and Adolph Lewisohn.

The new buildings of the kindergarten and nursery will accommmodate 500 children; the number cared for at present is 150. All are children of widows, or women whose husbands are unable or unwilling to work. No children are taken in who have fathers to look after them, and all the service of the institution is free. Four kindergarten teachers are employed, and there are also maids for personal service. Each child is bathed as soon as brought to the nursery. The management provides breakfast, luncheon, and a meal of bread and milk at 3 in the afternoon. Two auxiliary organizations, the Loyal League and the Young Folks' League, provide clothing and shoes for all children who need them.

The new building was designed by Sommerfield & Steckler, and includes three stories and a roof garden. The first floor is given up to the dining room, the second to an auditorium, which will be used as a school room and for social gatherings of the auxiliaries. On the third floor is the baby ward, with dormitory, where a hundred little ones can take a nap every afternoon. The roof is to be made into a playground, protected by high parapets. The remarkably good lighting and ventilation of the building were especially praised by Mr. Marks in his speech.

Officers of the institution said that the entire cost of the new buildings, including the ground, would be about $60,000, of which two-thirds remained to be raised. The money contributed so far has not included any donation exceeding $500, and very few as large as $100. "Most of it," said Fred Samuels, one of the Directors, "has come in literally by dollars, quarters and dimes."

The officers were optimistic about the prospect of raising the rest of the money.

SOCIAL PLANS UPSET AS CONGRESS WORKS

Mexican Situation Has Compelled Washington Hostesses to Abandon Many Projects.

INNOVATION BY MRS. WILSON

Embassies and Legations Waiting on Peace Conference Will Remain Open Throughout June.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—With the Mexican situation at an acute stage and an all-Summer session of Congress a possibility, many well-laid plans of the Springtime have been abandoned completely or so changed as to give Washington society a new viewpoint.

Mrs. Wilson's musicale on Wednesday afternoon will establish a new form of White House entertaining, inasmuch as musicales heretofore have been affairs of only a little less ceremony than an evening reception or a state dinner.

Mrs. Wilson will remain in Washington as long as the weather permits, and will have with her for several weeks her second daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, whose husband is in the West. It is also expected that the last White House bride, Mrs. William G. McAdoo, will visit her parents before going to the Summer home that Mr. McAdoo has taken at Matapoiset.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall will remain in or near Washington until the adjournment of Congress, except for short trips such as they are constantly making when Mrs. Marshall speaks at educational and civic meetings.

The Speaker and Mrs. Clark, who have a large house overlooking Rock Creek Park, will seek no Summer home, as Mrs. and Miss Clark make it a rule to remain with the head of the family so long as he is detained at the capital.

Most of the embassies and legations will remain open throughout June, although their chiefs will take short trips to cooler places.

Lady Spring-Rice has deferred her trip abroad for at least two weeks to remain with the Ambassador in Washington.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand have put their embassy in Summer raiment and apparently is quite cool and comfortable, as their home is high up on Sixteenth Street overlooking the open country.

Mme. da Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador, has returned to town just long enough to put her house in order for the Summer, and on Wednesday proposes joining her husband at Niagara Falls, Canada. The length of her stay there is to depend, of course, upon the length of the peace conference.

Mme. Naon and Mme. Suarez, the wives of the Argentine and Chilean envoys, respectively, will not go to Niagara Falls for the present. Mme. Naon and her children left yesterday for their Summer home in the Blue Mountains near Buena Vista, Penn. Mme. Suarez is detained at Washington by the illness of her young daughter.

The German Ambassador went to New York today for a short stay.

Mr. and Mme. George R. Rives, who purchased the Barton Willing estate, will have the house torn down and throw the grounds into their estate, Swanhurst, at the close of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Fearing, at the close of their month's stay at the Muenchinger-King, will go to Long Island and later may go to Europe or California for the remainder of the Summer.

Mrs. John J. Wysong will arrive at Greystone on Ochre Point June 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman will return from an extensive trip to the Far East next month.

Miss Maude Wetmore will be joined shortly by her parents, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, and Miss Wetmore.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Miss Burden are due at Fairlawn in a few days from New York.

Mrs. Hugh P. Auchincloss and family will arrive at Hammersmith Farm next week.

Lawrence Perkins has returned to Pomfret after spending the week end with Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who has been entertaining a week-end party.

LAKEWOOD LURES GOLFERS.

Links Crowded with Players—Many Motor Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 24.—The golf links of the Lakewood Country Club were filled with players today. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., A. J. Wellman, A. D. B. Pratt and T. C. Richardson, week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, took part in a foursome. Mr. Wellman came out of the contest a winner, with a score of 79, Mr. Drexel was a close second with 80, while Mr. Pratt and Mr. Richardson split honors for third place with 82.

The annual meeting and dinner of the New Jersey Society of Descendants of the Mayflower was held here yesterday. The meeting was held at the Laurel House. In the afternoon the entire party made a motor tour of Lakewood and its environments.

Many persons attended the musical recital given by the pupils of Miss Samson's school yesterday. Tea was served after the recital.

Mrs. George J. Gould, for the entertainment of her week-end guests, gave a moving-picture exhibition in the Casino tonight.

Many motor parties spent the week-end here. Among other motorists were Mr. and Mrs. James T. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stanley, Miss Katherine Stanley of New York; Mrs. Robert Downing of Philadelphia, Mrs. C. M. Cookman, Mrs. E. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. L. H Brown of Sewaren, N. J.; Mrs. J. L. Suydam, Mrs. J. M. Brockwell, Mrs. L. A. Howell of New Brunswick, Mrs. Frank Talmage, Miss T. Titus and R. Clayton of Princeton. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tilford, their daughter, Miss Julia Tilford, and several friends spent the day at Milburn Farms, where Mr. Tilford has more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand chickens.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Clews of Orange were guests of Mrs. Clews's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, over the week-end.

Dinner Dance at Ardsley Club.

Special to The New York Times.

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., May 24.—A large dinner dance was given at the Ardsley Club last evening, which was enjoyed by nearly 200 members and friends. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. Alston H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Millet, Mr. and Mrs. H. Barry Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Scott McLanahan, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Legg, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Elsworth, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Nesbit, Mr. and Mrs. Anson F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Otto G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ford Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haskins, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Hendrick Hudson, Carman Nessman, and Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Prindle.

Arrivals on the Celtic.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Celtic from Naples were: J. S. Ballard, Miss M. Caldwell, Miss Adeline Carter, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Clement, Miss M. J. Clement, Countess Henri de Frankenstein, Miss de Frankenstein, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Lawrence, Miss Katherine Martin, Alessandro Martini, H. Morrison Hobart, and Rawson J. Wickes.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

recommended for ailments Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Gout, Rheumatism. Cures constipation. Insist on the genuine imported article.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

EISNER - MENDELSON CO., New York.

NEWPORT COTTAGES OPEN.

Summer Residents Busy with Extensive Plans for Season of Gayety.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 24.—Officers of the Naval War College and training and torpedo stations plan giving three dances at the training station should the Atlantic Fleet visit Narragansett Bay this Summer.

Miss Minnie M. Quentelle of Chattanooga, Tenn., will visit Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Morrison at the training station Friday for the week end. Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison will give an informal dance next Saturday evening for Miss Katherine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin Knight. Paymaster George W. Pigman, Jr., and Passed Assistant Surgeon David G. Allen will give a dinner, afterward taking their guests to the dance.

District Attorney and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman of New York are guests of Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman will visit Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman this week.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has returned to New York for a few days.

R. N. Stevenson, Jr., of New York, the week-end guest of Robert W. Grosvenor, is registered at the Casino.

To the south of the Newport Casino additional tennis courts are being laid out. In the near future the Ladies' Tennis Committee, consisting of Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Miss Maude K. Wetmore, and Mrs. Barger Wallach, will arrange for the special tennis matches for the Summer.

Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop of New York, who has been absent from Newport for years, will return this Summer and occupy the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe Wickes, who are to spend the Summer in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis of Washington are to become Newport Summer residents for the first time, having taken the Zabriskie place on Rhode Island Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Rhinelander of New York, who have been frequent visitors to Newport, have rented a cottage and will arrive in June.

Mrs. William S. Kernochan of New York is also to join the Summer colony this season, taking the Sheldon place on Narragansett Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. James Laurence Van Alen, who have been living in Europe for years, are to return in July, to occupy their cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

A series of tennis matches is on with naval officers as contestants. The first matches in doubles last week were won by Lieuts. Albert C. Reed and Harold V. McKittrick of the torpedo station, who defeated Lieut. Commander William S. Pye of the Naval War College and Lieut. J. B. Morrison, representing the training station.

Mrs. William R. Hunter and her daughter, Miss Edith Hunter, who have been abroad for nearly a year, are returning next month to join Mr. Hunter. They will occupy the Norman cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward of New York will arrive in June at The Cloisters on Ochre Point.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer will come to Honeysuckle Lodge on Ochre Point immediately after the polo games at Westbury.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who has Maplehurst on Bellevue Avenue for the Summer, evidently plans returning from England early, as the cottage must be ready for use by June 20.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Maitland Armstrong of New York will spend the Summer with Mrs. David King, mother of Mrs. Armstrong.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry of New York will arrive at Edgehill early in June. Their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William de Forest and family, are expected to spend the Summer at Edgehill.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Rives, who purchased the Barton Willing estate, will have the house torn down and throw the grounds into their estate, Swanhurst, at the close of the season.

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Lawrence Perkins has returned to Pomfret after spending the week end with Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who has been entertaining a week-end party.

TENNIS AT TUXEDO.

Niles and Dabney Win the Round Robin in Straight Sets.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, May 24.—Nathaniel W. Niles and Arthur S. Dabney, of the Longwood Cricket Club won the round robin in the Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament at the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club today, defeating the Larned brothers of the Summit Lawn Tennis Club two straight sets, the score being 9—7 and 6—0.

Two other matches were played today. Theodore R. Pell and Bertram S. Prentice, of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, won from George L. Wrenn and Raymond D. Little in the morning with a score of 4—3 and 6—1, and again from M. D. Whitman and Charles F. Watson, Jr., of the Morristown Lawn Tennis Club in the afternoon, the score being 6—3; 7—5. The Larned brothers showed some of their old-time skill in the first set of the morning's match and exciting play was seen, but the Bostonians were at their best and could not be beaten. Their team work was marvelous.

The first set was the hardest fight of the tournament. The second set was a walk-over. Bertram S. Prentice, the former Harvard Captain, and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, former indoor lawn tennis champion, also were at their best and walked through Wrenn and Little, and Watson and Whitman taking the two matches in straight sets.

Among the spectators were most of the Park residents and many well-known New Yorkers who were spending Sunday at Tuxedo, including Pierre Lorillard, C. B. Alexander, L. S. Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Davie, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Pillot, Miss Watson, F. T. Frelinghuysen, William Zieter, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Tower, Miss Burill, Miss Coster, Miss Rodewald, Miss Burke, Miss Richards, the Misses Collier, Miss Kane, B. C. Fargo, H. C. Drayton, H. C. Pell, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss.

The summary of the tennis play is: Niles and Dabney, 4; Pell and Prentice, 3; Larned and Larned, 1; Wrenn and Little, 1; Whitman and Watson, 0. Unplayed matches—Larned brothers against Wrenn and Littleton.

AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Circus Appeals to Visitors and to Mountaineers.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. V., May 24.—A number of visitors from the New Greenbrier have given circus parties here in the last few days. Smart New Yorkers at the show grounds mingled with groups of mountaineers who in some cases had driven their families eighteen miles through the mountains to see the performances.

Mr. and Mrs. John O. H. Pitney entertained a circus party for Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Phelps. Others giving parties included Mrs. Matthew L. Ackers, Mrs. John A. Thayer, Col. J. E. Dana, Mrs. Henry Somerset Fitzroy, and Mrs. Clarence Gray Dinsmore, whose party was in compliment to Mrs. Howard Wooley and Mrs. J. Howard Slocum.

The usual old Virginia luncheons and teas at the farmhouses divided interest to-day with luncheon and dinner parties in the villa colony, some of those entertaining including Mr. and Mrs. Russell Montague at Oakhurst, Mrs. Reed at Tuckahoe, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frazier, who entertained for Mr. and Mrs. Erskine Miller at Thornwold, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tuke of Greycliffe.

Arrivals at the New Greenbrier today included Miss Amy Townsend of New York, Mrs. Everett and Miss Irene Everett of Chicago, L. T. Randolph of Washington, George H. Smith and H. A. Kiefer of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Holden of St. Louis, and Mrs. E. M. McBrier of Montclair.

OUR ARMY AVIATORS IN RACE WITH DEATH

Fatality List of Military Fliers Is Greater Than That of Civilian Pilots.

AN INVESTIGATION URGED

Men of the Service Do No Stunts, but Accidents Increase—Better Aeroplanes Needed.

Army officers are considering the conditions which have helped to swell the list of aviators in the service who have met death while in the air. Some believe that the time will come soon when the matter will be the subject of an investigation either by the War Department or Congress. This country has been rather indifferent in the development of aviation as an arm of the country's defense, and army officers believe that the quicker some result is arrived at in the perfection of military aviation and the fatalities among officers reduced to a minimum the better. The time for a forward movement in this direction, they say, has come.

This need for safeguarding aerial duty is emphasized by the recent death of Lieut. Henry B. Post at San Diego, who lost his life after attaining an altitude of 12,120 feet, through the collapse of a faulty machine. Although the proportion of military aeroplanes is small, as compared by those in use, there were seven army aviators killed in 1913 as against nineteen civilian aviators.

This, officers believe, according to The Army and Navy Weekly, is a ridiculous showing, considering that in the United States there are some 2,500 civilian aviators flying more or less regularly and doing fancy flying that the military aviator sees little use in attempting. The sole explanation military men give as to the proportion of deaths is that the Government is maintaining poor types of machines.

The death roll of officers for 1913, so far as boards of investigation seem to show, place the majority of fatalities as unquestionably due to faulty engines or planes in the case of Lieut. Post's accident the aeroplane simply collapsed like an egg shell when 600 feet above the surface of the water. One other machine did the same thing in Texas City, July 8, 1913, when Lieut. Loren H. Call was killed in his death.

Lieut. J. D. Parks was killed at Santa Ana, Cal., on May 9, 1913, when his machine struck a tree, because it became unmanageable. Parks was an experienced aviator. Engine trouble caused the death of Lieut. P. Dillon, of the Philippine Scouts in Manila, Nov. 14, and it was the same cause which brought about the death of Lieuts. H. M. Kelly and E. L. Ellington at San Diego.

"Nine out of ten of the officers who enter aviation duty are men who have a natural aptitude for mecnanics," says an officer discussing the subject in The Army and Navy Weekly. "Naturally all of them are educated men. They are not supposed to do any fancy flying. All the Government asks of them is that they can make flights that would be suitable for war operations—attaining speed and altitude that would make them valuable for scouting and other similar duty. When a military aviator goes up he is not supposed to know how to fly upside down and hindside foremost, and play tag with himself in the air. He flies for a definite reason and is not supposed to be spectacular.

"War isn't spectacular any more, and your military aviator, in time of war, and all his present flying is merely to train him for war, will be the most non-spectacular person in the field. He wants to efface himself.

"We have, therefore, a class of educated men under salary who are not obliged to take undue risks to win the dollars or crowds by doing daredevil feats. Yet in one year we kill off seven of them, while novices and commercial aviators, who perform hair-raising stunts to make a living, lose nineteen men, when there are 100 civilian aviators in the United States to every military aviator, and most of these civilian aviators do not have the advantage of long and careful preliminary training before they take a machine up, and some of them are men of little education.

"Therefore, it is certain that the fault lies not with the men of the army aero squads, but with the machines they use. And seeing that the United States has spent more than $500,000 for aviation in five years, it ought to have decent machines to show for the outlay.

"Germany and France have killed off a lot of their military aviators, but, in the proportion to the number of men flying, they have not done away with as many as we have. But, then, Germany and France are using the very finest type of aeroplane and engines obtainable, and we seem to be using types of machines no other Government cares to have much to do with. It's pretty nearly time that Congress either puts a quietus on army aviation altogether or else provides for it properly."

"The Government should purchase nothing but the very best machines any country can produce," said an officer yesterday, "and re-enforce their machines with the best engines made abroad. Either this should be done or the Government should confess itself hopelessly out of the running and drop military aviation, for it is of no use to train military aviators only to kill them all in time of peace."

COMEDY AT SLEEPY HOLLOW.

"As You Like It" to be Presented at Outdoor Performance at Club.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 24.—"As You Like It" will be presented on the lawn in front of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club on Saturday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The tennis court is to be used as a stage and as it is surrounded by spreading trees it will make a pretty setting. After the play club dinner will be served, followed by dancing.

Today saw a large attendance at the club, the delightful weather attracting many well-known people from New York. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George T. Ordway, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred McEwen, Mr. and Mrs. John Macgowan and party, Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Tower, Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crombie, Mr. and Mrs. James Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Giles Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sergeant Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Sillcocks and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Orson C. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Blood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spadone, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Southwick, Mr. and Mrs. James Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Jaffray, Charles C. Paulding, Miss Anne Depew Paulding, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Frew, Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Vonbernuth, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hardman, Mrs. John W. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hawkins, and Fred Scudder and party.

Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll entertained a number of guests at a week-end party at Carroll Cliff. Among the guests were Judge and Mrs. E. H. Gary and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon.

Betrothed to Yale 'Varsity Pitcher.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Chester Ryce of Hartford, Conn., announce the engagement of their oldest daughter, Miss Anne Bunce Ryce, to Clement M. Gile, the son of Prof. M. C. Gile of Colorado Springs. Miss Ryce came out two Winters ago in Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Gile and Miss Gile spent the Winter in New York, where Miss Gile has been studying music. Mr. Gile will be graduated from Yale this June, and is a pitcher on the 'Varsity nine. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

SERVICES FOR PROF. TOMBO.

Funeral of Columbia Teacher Held in University Chapel.

Funeral services for Prof. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., Associate Professor of Germanic Languages and Literature at Columbia, who died on Thursday, following a nervous breakdown at his home, 380 Riverside Drive, were held yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University. The pallbearers were: President Nicholas Murray Butler, Dean Frederick P. Keppel, Prof. William Henry Carpenter, Edward C. Adams, Gustavus T. Kirby, and William G. Brady, Jr.

President Butler received a message of condolence by cable from friends and admirers of Prof. Tombo in Berlin. Addressed to President Butler, as head of Columbia, the message read:

Deeply grieved by the news of the death of our dear Tombo, we express to you and to Columbia University our feeling of irreparable loss that both you and the furthering of cultural relations between America and Germany have sustained through his death

FRIEDERICH DELITZSCH,
MAX FRIEDLANDER,
LUDWIG FULDA,
CARL HAUPTMANN,
RUDOLF HERZOG,
OTTO HOETZSCH,
WILHELM PASKOWSKI,
HERMANN SUDERMANN.

Prof. Tombo was invited last February by the Association for the Promotion of Germanism Abroad to go abroad and deliver lectures in June and July, but he declined the invitation on account of ill health. He intended, however, to lecture in Germany and other European countries.

FLOCK TO THE BERKSHIRES.

Cottagers Expect a Lively Season—Changes in All the Colonies.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 24.—A week of warm weather has been followed by a burst of flowers. With the blossoms have come many of the cottagers. Appearances all portend a lively season. Already the giving of small community dinners has begun. There is tennis daily on the Lenox courts, and Monday the Country Club of Pittsfield will begin its season.

There will be a number of newcomers and changes in all of the colonies. Mr. and Mrs. George W. M. Sturgis, Mrs. Le Roy Jones, Mrs. Kingsland Bradford, and others have settled in Pittsfield for the season. Miss Lillian L. Cram has leased the country place of John W. Kohlsaat on Prospect Hill in Stockbridge. Mr. Kohlsaat and his daughters will pass the season in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff have taken Roadside Cottage in Stockbridge, near by that of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate. Mr. and Mrs. Choate and Miss Mabel Choate will come up on Thursday.

Other arrivals this week will include Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Daniel Paine Griswold, and Miss Olivia E. P. Stokes. The opening of June will see the coming of Mrs. Ian Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.

Travelers in Europe returning in June include Mrs. John E. Alexandre and the Misses Alexandre. Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Miss Emily Biddle.

Robert W. Patterson will add to his collection of art at Blantyre a number of pieces of Chinese porcelain which he collected while in Europe last Winter. The porcelains arrived in Lenox last week.

Miss Helen E. Butler has opened Lynwood, her villa in Stockbridge. Her sister, Miss Virginia Butler, will pass a part of the season there. Miss Virginia Butler has leased the cottage to Arthur G. Sedgwick of New York.

Dr. and Mrs. William S. Bullard will leave Highwood the middle of the week. They will pass the Summer at North Haven, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Williamson of Raleigh, N. C., will arrive tomorrow at Merrywood, Miss Heloise Meyer's villa.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Alvord of Orange, N. J., have leased a villa in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Beadleston have arrived at Curtis Hotel, with Princess Auersberg, Mrs. E. C. Hazard, and Frank Hazard of New York. Also there are Mrs. Frank K. Norton of Cazenovia, N. Y., with Miss Whipple of Salem and Miss Still of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Walton of Brooklyn, with F. L. Hadley; Walter Lea, and Mrs. Katherine Martin.

Mrs. Henry C. Winslow, with the Misses Winslow and Miss Louise Herzog, and Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson and Theodore Keese of New York are at the Red Lion Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lathers, Jr., have occupied their country place in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Proctor arrived yesterday at Orleton Farm, on the Stockbridge Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ogden Bates, Jr., entertained at dinner tonight at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, for their guest, C. Mortimer Wilmerding of New York.

CHARITY MINSTREL SHOW.

Well-Known Players to Appear in Church Entertainment.

Well-known exponents of minstrelsy will co-operate with amateurs in giving a minstrel show tonight for the benefit of St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church. It will be under the direction of the dramatic club of that congregation, and will be put on at the McKinley Square Casino.

Carrol Johnson, Lew Dockstader, and Tom Lewis of the "High Jinks" company are a trio who have promised to appear for charity's sake.

John W. Ransone, the star in the original production of Henry W. Savage's "The Prince of Pilsen," will direct the programme and appear in the first part and olio of the minstrel show.

The time-honored semi-circle will be followed by many vaudeville acts.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Ziegfeld Follies Company, numbering 175 persons, left Saturday on a special train for Atlantic City, where dress rehearsals were held yesterday. The Atlantic City premiere will occur tomorrow evening. Monday, June 1, is the date announced for the New York opening at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Astor the Theatre Club will have as its guests the entire company playing in "The Things That Count" at William A. Brady's Playhouse, with Florine Arnold as guest of honor. In addition to other features of interest two scenes from the play will be given, one from the second act and one from the third.

A six-reel motion-picture play, "The Line-Up at Police Headquarters," will be heard at the Lyric Theatre beginning this afternoon. Ex-Deputy Commissioner George S. Dougherty furnished data for the story from official records of the Police Department, and he appears in each reel of the film.

Arvid Paulson has adapted into English a dramatization of one of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales, which will be done on the Pacific Coast by Lillian Quinn Stark, well known there for her interpretations of Strindberg plays.

Dan Crimmins and Rosa Gore of the old variety team of Crimmins and Gore have been engaged by the Vitagraph Company to appear in a series of comedy pictures similar to those in which they were seen in vaudeville.

The final performance of "The Whirl of the World" at the Winter Garden will occur Wednesday evening. Tomorrow night 400 members of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum will hold a theatre party at the Winter Garden. On the final night 300 members of the National Railway Signal Association will attend the performance. The entire company leaves the following day by special train for Chicago.

The first arrangement for the presentation of "A Pair of Sixes" in any of the foreign countries was made last week when contracts were signed for the Australian rights between H. H. Frazee and Hugh Ward, representing J. C. Williamson Company, Limited. Negotiations are still under way for the production of the piece, now current at the Longacre Theatre, in one of the principal West End theatres in London, although no definite contract has been made.

John C. Fisher has engaged Carroll McComas for the leading role in "The Eleventh Hour," the new play by Albert Price, which is to be produced in August. Miss McComas was last season in "The Marriage Market" with Donald Brian, and for the last two or three seasons has alternated between musical comedy and the legitimate.

David Belasco yesterday conferred upon the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company of New York, of which Jesse L. Lasky and Samuel Goldfish are the heads, the rights to produce in motion pictures all the productions made under the Belasco management in the past and giving the Lasky company the rights to all future productions.

HENRY SAMPSON DEAD.

Gathered Together $1,000,000 Collection of Chinese Porcelains.

Henry Sampson, President of Alden Sampson's Sons, oilcloth manufacturers, a firm established by his father, died after a brief illness of pneumonia yesterday at his home, 14 West Fifty-eighth Street. The death of Mr. Sampson occurred on his seventy-sixth birthday.

For many years Mr. Sampson was a tireless collector of old Chinese porcelains, and gathered together a splendid collection of rarities. He sold it last January to Edgar Gorer for more than $1,000,000.

The Sampaon collection included some fine single color specimens, and one of the sang de boeuf variety was said to be worth $50,000, while a little ruby beaker, not more than four inches high, was appraised at $10,000. Altogether there were 1,000 pieces. While a collector principally of porcelains, Mr. Sampson also gathered other works of art, and at his home he had some noteworthy American paintings, including a valuable Inness.

He was born in Hallowell, Me., the son of Alden Sampson, who removed to this city and helped to develop the manufacture of oilcloths. Mr. Sampson and his brothers took charge of the business following their father's death.

Mr. Sampson was a Director of the Citizens' Central National Bank and the United States Life Insurance Company. He also was a member of the Metropolitan Union League, New York Yacht and Republican Clubs. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Curtenius Gillette, and a son, Henry Sampson, Jr.

REV. JEROME DAUGHERTY.

Ex-Chancellor of Fordham Succumbs to Pneumonia.

The Rev. Jerome Daugherty, who was President of Georgetown University 1901-5, and Chancellor and Administrator of Fordham University 1905-7, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital, where he had been under treatment two weeks for pneumonia. He was born at Baltimore on March 23, 1849.

His education was obtained in St. Vincent's Parish School and Loyola College, Baltimore, and Woodstock College, Frederick, Md. He was ordained in 1869 to the priesthood. Since his retirement from Fordham he had been Professor of Mathematics in Woodstock College.

RAISE "FREE LOVE" CRY.

Antis in a Bulletin Quote the Views of Suffragist Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, with offices in Washington, issued a bulletin today attacking the suffragists on the ground that they in reality favor "free love." The antis for some time have contended that woman suffrage tended to disrupt the home. In today's bulletin the antis present quotations from the remarks of various advocates of woman suffrage.

"The only way to define a feminist," says the bulletin, "is to quote what might be called the leading authorities on the subject." The bulletin then proceeds:

"Edna Kenton, a famous suffragist and feminist, has declared: 'Nothing invented of man has ever had a more stultifying effect upon the character and morals of women and men than the Christian ideal which St. Paul laid down for women.'

"Jane Olcott, former Secretary of the New York State Suffrage Association, stated in a newspaper interview: 'A man or woman should be free to give love wherever love calls. Love is volatile, and when it goes I believe it is unmoral for man and wife even to appear to live together, except for the sake of their children. In that case each should be free to bestow love elsewhere by mutual agreement.'

"Marie Jenney Howe, woman suffragist and feminist, has given this as an article of her belief: 'We are sick of being specialized as to sex; we do not put any fence around love. And we merely want to take down the fence that has been put around us.'

Mrs. Florence Wise, Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League of New York and a speaker on feminism, has contributed this thought: 'I believe only in voluntary motherhood, anyway. There are many persons, men as well as women, who are better off without children. Many unmarried women, on the other hand, want children, and there ought to be an opportunity for the expression of their innate mother love.'

"Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, member of the Congressional Union, has shed this light on feminism: 'Human beings believe their duty is far outside of merely being mothers, even a kitten could be a mother.'"

FINED FOR CARVING INITIALS

Pelfo Arrested for Tree Mutilation —Girl Vainly Pleads for Him.

Magistrate Marsh in the Night Court last night imposed a fine of $10 for vandalism on Nicholas Pelfo of 313 East 119th Street. Yesterday afternoon Pelfo was walking through Central Park, near Ninety-ninth Street, with Miss Harriet Stone, when they came to a tree full of carved initials. Pelfo thought he ought to add something to the memorials, and set to work with his pocket knife. He had carved a bleeding heart with an arrow through it and Miss Stone's initials, and had started to add his own to complete the work, when Patrolman Eckhoff of the East Ninety-ninth Street Station came along and took exception to the mutilation of the bark.

Miss Stone begged the policeman to let Pelfo off, pleading that his motives were excellent and that he hadn't done anything very bad, but Eckford said that something had to be done to put a stop to vandalism, and so Pelfo was arrested. A friend came forward and paid the fine.

WALKED ACROSS CONTINENT

And These Two San Francisco Boys Made Money at It.

BOSTON, May 24.—Two San Francisco boys—Karl Woodside and Joseph Kelley—are resting at the home of Woodside's aunt in Brookline after walking across the continent. They said they started on their trip Jan. 1 with only 5 cents. By singing, sawing wood, giving lectures, and doing farm chores they worked their way to this city. When they arrived they had about $12 between them, were clad in new khaki uniforms, and were each about twelve pounds heavier than when they started. They are 19 years old.

3,000 Inspect the Vaterland.

The new giant liner Vaterland was open for inspection by the public yesterday at her pier in Hoboken, and it was estimated that 3,000 persons visited the ship. The three gangways leading from the pier to the ship were strengthened by wire hawsers, and only a certain number of sightseers were allowed to go aboard at a time in order to prevent any accident happening like the one on the Frederik VIII on Friday afternoon. A charge of 50 cents admission was made, and the proceeds will be divided among local charities by the Hamburg-American Line agents.

Miss Lee's Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Helen Cowles Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith Lee of Flemington, N. J., and Paul Brooks will take place at Uplands, the Lee home, on June 17 at noon. The bride's sister, Mrs. Stuart Hay, will be the matron of honor, and Miss Phyllis Brooks, a sister of the bridegroom, is to be the maid of honor. Mr. Brooks will have Thomas W. Ashwell as his best man, and the ushers are to be Henry T. Eaton and Richard Dole. The wedding ceremony will be performed by Archdeacon R. Bowden Shepherd of New Jersey.

CHARITIES.

THE CANCER HOME begs used clothing for men and women patients. Servants' Relief, Rosary Hill House, Fawiberne, N. Y.

GEN. C. D. MACDOUGALL DEAD

A Civil War Leader, Long Marshal of Northern New York.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 25.—Gen. Clinton Dugald MacDougall, who had been seriously ill in Paris, died at noon today. Funeral services will be held in this city late in June, and the burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

Gen. MacDougall, who was 75 years old, was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He was the son of Dugald and Margaret MacKendrick MacDougall. He was graduated from Jordan Academy in 1853 and received a commission as Captain of the Seventy-fifth New York Infantry at the opening of the civil war. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of the 111th New York Infantry in 1862, Colonel one year later, and was brevetted a Brigadier General of Volunteers at the end of the war for "gallant and meritorious services."

At the grand review in Washington in 1865 he was commander of the First Division of the Second Army Corps.

Gen. MacDougall was Postmaster of Auburn from 1869 to 1873. He was a member of the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses from 1873 to 1877, was United States Marshal of the Northern District of New York from 1877 to 1885, and was a Presidential elector in 1888.

Gen. MacDougall in turn declined appointment as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as Commissioner of Patents, and as Treasurer of the United States, tendered to him in 1876.

In 1901 Gen. MacDougall again was appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York, and served until 1911, when he retired.

Gen. MacDougall married Eva Sabine of Onondaga Valley in 1867. She died in 1877. He married Miss Marianna Cook of Auburn in Rome, Italy, in 1878.

REV. WM. ACKROYD DEAD.

Was Widely Known as a Methodist Missionary Worker.

Special to The New York Times.

LIBERTY, N. Y., May 24.—The Rev. Dr. William Ackroyd died in this city today at the age of 51 years. He was widely known as a missionary worker both in this country and abroad. At one time he was a missionary preacher in London and Manchester, England, and in later years a traveling missionary, working among the ranchers and miners of Oregon and Nevada.

Dr. Ackroyd traveled extensively and lectured in many of the cities of this country and England. He was a member of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At one time he was pastor of James Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City.

Hermon Bell Homan Dies.

Hermon Bell Homan died yesterday at his home at 143 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Belleport, L. I., in 1842, and for many years was engaged in the lumber commission business in the firm of Homan & Puddington, at 81 New Street, Manhattan. He was a member of the Maritime Exchange and the Building Material Exchange. A widow, three sons and three daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID CLOHESY, employed thirty-five years by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, died on Friday at his home at Greenville, N. J.

JOSEPH F. SULLIVAN, who was property man in the Holiday Street Theatre,

GIANTS BEAT ST. LOUIS---CUP DEFENDERS TUNING UP---POLO---CYCLING

GIANTS WIN AFTER ELEVEN INNINGS

St. Louis Has Chance to Beat New York After the Score Is Tied in the Ninth.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—An eleven-inning ball game full of thrills went to the Giants to-day, 8 to 7, after each team had been shifted around so it hardly resembled itself. The Giants batted out three runs in the eleventh, and the Cardinals were able to get but two off Marquard.

Big Jeff Tesreau and Perritt started to pitch, and were taken out of the box after a wild sixth inning for both sides. Rube Marquard took up the burden for the Giants and Griner for St. Louis. Robinson finished for the Cardinals after they tied the score in the ninth.

Marquard gave a remarkable exhibition of pitching in the pinch in the tenth inning, when Wilson, first up, slammed a triple far over into right centre. Not one of the next two batters could get the ball out of the infield. Robinson flied out for the third out.

In the eleventh fortune favored the Giants. Beck fumbled Meyer's grounder long enough to give the Chief a life. Marquard then hit safely over second. Bescher was tossed out by Dolan, but Burns doubled to centre, scoring both runners. Burns then stole third on the excitable Cardinal recruit catcher, and scored when the dropped Miller's threw to the plate on Grant's grounder.

Magee, Dolan, and Wilson hit Marquard safely in the last half. Wilson's hit went over Magee and Dolan scored on an attempted double steal. Wilson was caught on the play, however, ending the game.

The Giants tore into Perritt in the sixth. Doyle, Merkle, and Snodgrass got resounding wallops. A muff by Wingo at the plate and Perritt's bad judgment in trying for a double play, while Snodgrass sped home, let this amount to three runs.

The Cardinals showed themselves up the next inning, getting but two runs on three bases on balls and two hard, clean hits to right. Tesreau suddenly took an ascension. Dolan walked, as did Jack Miller. Wilson did not wait, but hit at the first one, popping out. Dolan then tried to steal third and was caught. Cruise walked, and Wingo and Beck delivered in the pinch, each hit scoring a run. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'sch'r, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	H'g'ns, 2b.	4	1	1	3	2
Burns, lf.	6	1	4	1	0	Magee, lf.					
Grant, ss.	5	0	0	2	3	cf.	6	1	2	4	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	1	1	3	3	Dolan, 3b.	5	1	3	0	4
M'rkle, 1b.	6	2	2	13	0	J.Mil'r, 1b.	5	1	1	13	1
S'gr's, rf.	5	1	1	0	0	Wilson, cf,					
Stock, 3b.	5	0	1	1	4	rf.	6	0	2	5	0
Meyers, c.	6	0	0	4	0	Cruise, lf.	2	1	0	3	0
Tesr'u, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Wingo, c.	4	0	3	4	1
M'qu'd, p.	2	1	1	0	0	Beck, ss.	3	1	2	1	3
M'Lean, c.	0	0	0	1	1	Per'tt, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Dyer, ss.	0	0	0	1	0	Griner, p.	0	0	0	0	1
‡Fle'r,	1	0	0	0	0	Rob'n, p.	0	0	0	0	2
||Murray,	1	0	0	0	0	Roche, c.	1	0	0	0	0
						W't'd, rf.	1	0	0	2	0
Total.	47	8	11	33	17	*Cather	1	0	0	0	0
						†O'Connor.	1	0	0	0	0
						‡C. Miller.	0	1	0	0	0
						Total.	44	7	14	33	16

*Batted for Perritt in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Griner in the ninth inning.
‡Ran for O'Connor in the ninth inning.
||Ran for Meyers in the eleventh inning.
||Batted for Grant in the eleventh inning.

Errors—Dolan (2,) Wingo (2,) Beck, Perritt, Roche, Whitted, Burns, Grant.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0—7

Two-base hits—Wingo, Snodgrass, Bescher. Three-base hits—Burns, Wilson. Sacrifice hits—Huggins, Bescher. Stolen bases—Huggins, Beck (2,) Dolan, Wingo, Bescher, Burns, Murray (2,) Stock. Double play—Stock, Doyle, and Merkle. Wild pitch—Perritt. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1, off Griner, 1; off Tesreau, 4; off Marquard, 2. Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Griner, 1; by Tesreau, 6; by Marquard, 2. Hits—Off Perritt, 7 in 6 innings; off Griner, 2 in 3 innings; off Robinson, 5 in 2 innings; off Tesreau, 6 in 6 innings; off Marquard, 5 in 5 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis 11; New York, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

Boston Beats Cubs in Final Game.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Boston defeated Chicago 3 to 2 in the final game of the series here today. Humphries had one bad inning, the fifth, which cost the locals the game. Schmidt singled and Martin sacrificed. Gowdy singled, scoring Schmidt. Mann singled to centre, and when Leach threw wild to third, Gowdy scored and Mann reached third, scoring on James's sacrifice fly. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evers, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2	Leach, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
M'ville, ss.	4	0	0	1	3	Good, rf.	3	1	1	4	1
Con'ly, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	‡Harg've.	1	0	0	0	0
Gilb't, rf.	4	0	1	3	0	Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
Sc'midt, 1b.	4	1	1	10	1	§Mollwitz.	1	0	0	0	0
Martin, 3b.	2	0	0	2	3	Zim'n, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1
Gowdy, c.	3	1	1	1	1	Sch'ite, lf.	3	0	0	1	1
Mann, cf.	3	1	1	2	0	‖Sw'ny, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2
James, p.	2	0	1	0	1	C'den, ss.	3	0	3	0	3
Tyler, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Cres'h'n, c.	2	0	1	6	0
						H'ph's, p.	2	0	1	0	3
Total.	30	3	6	27	11	*Williams.	1	0	0	0	0
						Pierce, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						†Phelan	1	0	1	0	0
						Total.	30	2	9	27	11

*Batted for Humphries in sixth inning.
†Batted for Pierce in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Good in ninth inning.
§Batted for Saier in ninth inning.
‖Batted for Schmidt in eighth inning.

Errors—James, Leach, Zimmerman, Bresnahan.

Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Corriden, Gilbert. Hits—Off Humphries, 5 in 6 innings; off Pierce, 1 in 3 innings; off James, 9 in 8 1-3 innings; off Tyler, none in 2-3 inning. Sacrifice hits—Saier, Martin, Leach. Sacrifice fly—Corriden. Stolen bases—Sweeney, Good. Double plays—Corriden, Sweeney, and Saier; Schmidt and Evers. Left on bases—Boston, 2; Chicago, 10. Bases on balls—Off James, 2. Struck out—By Humphries, 1; by Pierce, 1; by Tyler, 1. Time of game—2 hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Hart.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 24.—Brown held Indianapolis safe at critical times, while his teammates hit the ball hard, and St. Louis defeated the locals 9 to 3 here to-day. Crandall and Tobin each made three hits in four times at bat. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 3 0 3 0 2 1 0 0	9	14	2
Indianapolis	1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	3	7	4

Batteries—Brown and Hartley; Mullen, Moseley, and Rariden.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	2 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	6	12	1
Jersey City	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	2	7	2

Batteries—Bailey and J. Onslow; Verbout, Thompson, and Tyler.

(SECOND GAME.)

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	3	8	0
Jersey City	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	6	2

Batteries—Comstock and Kocher; Frill, Bruck, and Reynolds.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 8 1 0 0 0 0 0	9	10	0
Newark	1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0	4	9	4

Batteries—Ruth, Russell, and Egan; Holmquist, Schacht, Britton, and Smith, O'Rourke.

(SECOND GAME.)

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	5	2
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	2

Batteries—Ruth and Egan; Bell and O'Rourke.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 0 0 2 0 1 3 .	6	10	1
Rochester	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	6	3

Batteries—Dowd and Hawley; Duchesnil, Upham, and Williams.

Y. M. H. A. League Games.

AT MACOMB'S DAM PARK.

92d Street Y. M. H. A.	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 .—3
Borough Park Y. M. H. A.	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

AT MOUNT VERNON.

Mt. Vernon Y. M. H. A.	1 1 3 2 6 0 .—13
Williamsburg Y. M. H. A.	2 0 0 0 0 0—2

AT YONKERS.

Brooklyn Y. M. H. A.	23
Yonkers Y. M. H. A.	5

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
92d Street	5	0	1.000	Williamsb'rg.	1	2	.333
Bayside	4	0	1.000	Bronx	1	3	.250
Mt. Vernon	4	1	.800	Richmond	1	4	.200
Borough Pk.	3	2	.600	Rockaway	0	3	.000
Brooklyn	3	2	.600	Yonkers	0	5	.000

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 8; St. Louis, 7.
Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 9; Indianapolis, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 6; Jersey City, 2.
Providence, 3; Jersey City, 1.
Baltimore, 9; Newark, 4.
Baltimore, 1; Newark, 0.
Montreal, 6; Rochester, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	21	12	.636
Washington	18	12	.600
Philadelphia	16	11	.593
New York	14	14	.500
Boston	14	14	.500
St. Louis	15	16	.484
Chicago	14	20	.412
Cleveland	9	22	.290

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	20	8	.714
New York	16	10	.616
Cincinnati	19	14	.588
St. Louis	17	18	.486
Brooklyn	13	14	.481
Chicago	14	19	.424
Philadelphia	11	15	.423
Boston	7	19	.269

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	19	7	.731
St. Louis	16	15	.516
Chicago	15	15	.500
Brooklyn	12	12	.500
Buffalo	12	13	.480
Indianapolis	13	15	.464
Kansas City	14	18	.437
Pittsburgh	11	17	.393

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Buffalo	16	9	.630
Baltimore	18	11	.621
Toronto	13	11	.542
Rochester	14	12	.538
Providence	14	14	.500
Newark	12	14	.462
Jersey City	10	18	.357
Montreal	10	18	.357

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St Louis at Baltimore.
Indianapolis at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Jersey City.
Baltimore at Newark.
Rochester at Montreal, 2 games.
Buffalo at Toronto, 2 games.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS REDS.

Cincinnati Puts Up Miserable Batting and Fielding Game and Loses.

CINCINNATI, May 24. — Brooklyn outplayed Cincinnati both at the bat and in the field and easily won the last game of the series today, 6 to 2. Allen pitched excellent ball, and sharp fielding saved him at critical points in the contest. Benton, on the other hand, was hit hard in the fifth inning, when Brooklyn scored four runs on five hits, three of them for three bases.

Douglass, who relieved Benton, was hit for a single and a two-bagger in the seventh, which, with an error, scored two runs. Adams did not yield a hit in the inning that he pitched. Egan and Cutshaw starred in the field. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dalton, cf.	5	0	2	1	0	Moran, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
D'ub't, 1b.	5	1	2	6	0	Herz'g, ss.	4	0	0	4	2
Rig'rt, rf.	3	1	0	1	1	Groh, 2b.	3	0	0	1	0
St'ngel, rf.	1	0	0	1	0	V. K'f'r, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Hum'l, lf.	3	1	1	1	0	Uhler, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
Wheat, lf.	2	1	1	0	0	Hoblz'l, 1b.	2	0	0	8	0
Smith, 3b.	5	1	2	1	2	Bates, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	3	0	1	6	4	Nich'f, 3b.	2	1	1	2	2
Egan, ss.	3	0	0	4	3	Clark, c.	2	1	1	5	5
Miller, c.	4	0	1	5	1	Gonzales, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Allen, p.	4	1	1	0	1	Benton, p.	0	0	0	0	2
						Doug's, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	38	6	11	*26	12	Adams, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Rawlings.	1	0	1	0	0
						‡Kellogg	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	26	2	6	27	11

*Batted for Benton in sixth inning.
†Batted for Douglass in eighth inning.

Errors—Groh, Niehoff, 3; Clark.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Clark, Bates, Cutshaw. Three-base hits—Allen, Hummel, Smith. Hits—Off Benton, 9 in 6 innings; off Douglass, 2 in 2 innings; off Adams, none in 1 inning. Sacrifice Hit—Benton. Sacrifice Fly—Moran. Stolen Bases—Daubert, Dalton, Stengel. Double Plays—Riggert, Cutshaw, and Egan; Cutshaw, Egan, and Daubert; Smith and Cutshaw; Egan and Cutshaw. Left on Bases—Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on Balls—Off Allen, 5, off Benton, 2; off Adams, 1. Struck Out—By Allen, 3; by Benton, 7; by Douglass, 1. Wild Pitch—Benton. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron.

Joe Tinker Here To-day.

Joe Tinker and his Chicago Feds arrive here for the first time today to do battle with the Brooklyn Feds. Tinker, who might have become a Dodger if he had not jumped to the Federal League, is expected to be a big attraction in Brooklyn. The Chicago team is reported to be drawing better than either the American or National League Clubs in its home city.

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JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Established in 1827

DEFIANCE FIRST IN THESE WATERS

Pynchon's Tri-City Cup Defender Has an Encouraging Spin on the Sound.

Defiance, first of the three America's Cup defense sloops to appear in these waters, showed herself under sail for the first time yesterday off Greenwich, Conn. The impression she made upon the fleet of small craft that hovered about her from the moment she was towed out into open water till she returned to her moorings for the night was one of amazement at the loftiness of her top-mast, coupled with admiration of her slim lines and her ready response to every touch of the wheel. Her rich brown mahogany sides glistened in the sunlight, and although the breeze was of the lightest, the big sloop heeled at times until she showed a foot or more of her white underbody.

As a sail-stretching expedition the brief spin down the Sound to off Stamford Light and return was in every way satisfactory not only to George M. Pynchon, manager of the syndicate that owns her, but to the others on board—George Owen, her designer; Capt. S. B. Howell, Adrian Wilson, her sailmaker; Fritz Ewing, ex-Commodore George Lauder, Jr., and Mrs. Pynchon, who appeared to enjoy the trip thoroughly. It was soon noticed, however, that some changes would have to be made in the leads of the sheets to facilitate handling and trimming, and that the winches below decks were not working properly. The crew will set to work on these alterations today, in the hope that everything will be in readiness for a second spin this afternoon when E. Walter Clark, Treasurer of the Tri-city Syndicate, arrives.

It took the crew the better part of yesterday morning bending the mainsail. This they had hoped to do while towing from Marblehead, but the stiff blow that delayed Defiance's arrival until 9 o'clock Saturday night made it impossible. The immense canvas was bent with little trouble, and by 2:30 in the afternoon, when Mr. Pynchon and his party went aboard, the yacht had been put in complete readiness for her first spin.

Capt. Howell had moored his ship just inside of Little Captain's Island, using the mooring of ex-Commodore Lauder's big schooner Endymion. The wind was light out of the southwest and the tide was running strong to the east, and although Defiance may have got under sail from where she lay, it was decided to take no chances with an untried cup defender. A line was accordingly passed to the power boat Marie, and the sloop was towed out past the eastern shoals into open water.

From this moment that the vessel left her anchorage, she was surrounded by a fleet of sailing craft, motor boats, and steam yachts, while groups of spectators gathered on the porch of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club house and elsewhere on shore with telescopes and glasses trained on the racer's glistening hull. The crew, all in spotless white, could be seen scurrying along her decks, and presently the cry went up on shore, "There she goes," and the great canvas mainsail slowly lifted a few feet above her deck. It was perhaps fifteen minutes before that sail was fully raised. It kept climbing up and up and up until half the sails of the small fry roundabout were blotted out. Yachtsmen gazed at it in astonishment, for it seemed incredible that a 75-footer could carry such lofty canvas. But she did, and in the gentle breeze yesterday it behaved nicely, the wrinkles smoothing out in remarkably short time.

The club topsail was not hoisted for the first spin. If Defiance goes out today she will probably give the club topsail a trial, which will mean adding thirteen feet to her present height and make her appear even more mountainous than ever. As it was yesterday, it seemed to some as if Defiance's mainsail had been modeled after the Woolworth Building. It is extremely narrow at the base, the boom extending about nine feet beyond the stern, and it tapers to a sharp point at the peak.

There is a pronounced roach or outward curve to the mainsail, but five battens stiffen this out perfectly, and there was only a suggestion of a wrinkle where it ought not to be. While the peak is hauled high, the leads of the gaff rest barely more than midway up the mainmast. The mast itself is in two pieces, the first 123 feet being of hollow steel, while the remaining 30 feet is a pine spar buried two feet into the bigger spar. From the waterline to the masthead, where fluttered Mr. Pynchon's private pennant, is 153 feet.

One of the most curious things about Defiance is the device resorted to to strengthen and stiffen this immense spar. Whereas the crosstrees on most yachts are fully two-thirds of the way up, the spreader on Defiance is about half way up and projects four and one-quarter feet beyond the sides of the boat on either side. The effect is unlike anything hitherto seen in racing sloops.

The spreader has been punched full of holes, like the frame of a racing automobile, in order to keep down the vessel's weight. The same thing has been done to her ribs. One of those who went below deck yesterday declared that the place looked like the inside of a torpedo boat. There is not a superfluous bit of framework about her.

Once htr mainsail was raised aloft, Defiance broke out her much-talked-of single headsail, another immense spread of canvas that tapers to a mere ribbon at the top, and after dropping her towline, took the breezes for the first time. She made a wide turn, headed down the Sound, close hauled, then turned again off Stamford, headed for the Long Island shore, and at length came about and ran for home. She slid through the water without the slightest fuss, and there was scarcely a ripple in her wake.

Mr. Pynchon, Mr. Owen, and Capt. Howell all had their turn at the tiller. They found Defiance a most sensitive craft, taking the turns with remarkable speed. On the return Capt. Howell tried to shoot her into the wind so as to pick up her mooring, but the yacht came about so sharply that there was no "shoot" left, and she had to drop her anchor.

WILL ACCEPT BEST PRICE.

Pitcher Johnson of Washington Will Sell Services to Highest Bidder.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—"I will pitch for the team that offers me the most money," said Walter Johnson, premier pitcher of the Washington Americans, here tonight, after a conference with Joe Tinker, manager of the Chicago Federals. "I am not going to sign any contract for 1915," he added, "until my contract with the Nationals expires. Then the manager who offers the best contract will get my services."

Johnson was asked if that meant he would pitch in the Federal League, provided a contract to his liking were offered.

"It means anywhere on earth," he replied.

Johnson was in conference with Tinker until late tonight. They talked over the general baseball situation, and it was declared Johnson assured Tinker that when his present contract with Washington expired he would be open to the most advantageous offer.

When Clark Griffith, manager of the Nationals, was informed of Johnson's statement, he said, "I am not worried. When the time comes Johnson will do the right thing."

American Association.

At Columbus—Columbus, 13; Milwaukee, 11.
At Louisville—Kansas City, 7; Louisville, 6.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 2; Minneapolis, 1. Minneapolis, 6; Indianapolis, 2.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 8; St. Paul, 1. St. Paul, 7; Cleveland, 3.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
At Albany—Albany, 5; Troy, 2.
At Utica—Scranton, 2; Utica, 1.

Eastern Association.

At New Haven—New Haven, 9; Pittsfield, 5.
At Waterbury—New London, 6; Waterbury, 2.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 7; Springfield, 2.

Southern Association.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 5; Atlanta, 0.
At Nashville—Nashville, 14; Montgomery, 6.
At Mobile—Chattanooga, 8; Mobile, 6.
At Memphis—Memphis, 2; Birmingham, 2.

RESOLUTE IS SPEEDY.

Cup Defender Candidate Sails Splendidly in a 35-Mile Southwester.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 24.—For five hours today the yacht cup defender candidate Resolute was under canvas for trials with her recently changed sail area, running through Narragansett Bay for an hour or more with a fifteen-knot breeze, then standing out of the harbor entrance to seaward the Resolute ran into what was at times a stiff southwester blowing between thirty-five and forty miles an hour, giving the yacht the best tryout she has had. At the end of the trials the Resolute dropped anchor in Brenton's Cove with the Robert W. Emmons, 2d, her manager, and John Parkman and George Nichols, her officers, and crew, satisfied she is a fast craft in a strong breeze. They knew before today what she could do in a light breeze. Today's trial was the longest and most notable she has yet undergone.

Soon after hoisting anchor this morning the Resolute stood up the bay and ran into a twelve-knot breeze which freshened to fifteen knots. As the noon hour came the Resolute poked her bow seaward, running into the very breeze Mr. Emmons was hoping for, manoeuvring between Brenton's Reef Lightship and Block Island. Every inch of her canvas was tried during the day's work, with each sail showing perfect fitting.

Along the bay the day's trials started with two jibs, topsail, and mainsail. In these waters for more than an hour the Resolute under her reduced sail area displayed fast sailing qualities. When the yacht reached the vicinity of the lightship running to sea she carried main jib, mainsail, club topsail, and jib topsail, working to windward on the starboard tack, appearing to onlookers like a fifty-footer, and moved over the sea beautifully.

But it was after 1 o'clock when the Resolute had the strenuous test, for the wind was gauged at a velocity of from thirty-five to forty miles at Price's Neck Lifesaving Station. The sea was quite choppy. With spinnaker, forestaysail, topsail, and mainsail set and lee rail under the sea for a long run the Resolute moved speedily. While off Brenton's Reef Lightship jibing tactics were tried for some time. The great yacht worked like a top. It was at this point of the day's trials that the Resolute showed perfect handling by the helmsman and crew.

TWYFORD A. C. TO OPEN.

Welsh and Dundee to Furnish the Opening Attraction.

The Twyford A. C. will open its doors at Ulmer Park on Friday night, with a ten-round contest between Freddie Welsh and Johnny Dundee. The two boxers have posted $250 each with Bob Vernon to make 135 pounds at 3 o'clock on the day of the contest. The new club, which will run through the Summer, is the largest in Greater New York, having a seating capacity of 6,000. Willie Ritchie has been offered $10,000 to meet the winner at the Twyford A. C. early next month.

The Olympic Club of Harlem has arranged an attractive bill for tomorrow night, when two ten round contests and several good preliminaries are scheduled. Fighting Joe Hyland and Willie Rockwell will figure in the star bout, while Al Britton, the Staten Island middleweight, will box ten rounds with Marty Farrell.

Three ten-round bouts will be staged at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn tomorrow night, when Knockout Harry Baker of Wilmington, will make his first local appearance with Johnny Howard of Bayonne, as his opponent. The other ten-round bouts will bring together Eddie Oliver of Brooklyn and Silent Martin of New York, and Mike Rosen of Jersey City and Young Limbo of Brooklyn.

With a match with Jim Coffey, the Dublin giant, in prospect for the winner, Sailor Fred Fritts, former heavyweight champion of the United States Navy, and Al Reich, the ex-amateur heavyweight champion, will battle ten rounds at the Stadium Athletic Club on Tuesday night. Manager Gibson has added another strong attraction in Jack Denning and Young Mike Donovan, two of the best middleweights in the city, and the winner of this bout has been promised a match with Billy Murray.

FRENCH GOLF TITLE.

Thirteen Americans Will Play for the Amateur Championship.

PARIS, May 24.—Twenty-nine golfers had signified their intention to compete for the French amateur championships when the entries closed tonight. Play in the preliminary round will begin Tuesday morning on the links of the Societe de la Boulie, Versailles. The final round, 36 holes, will be played Thursday.

Thirteen of the twenty-nine entrants are Americans, two Australians, two Frenchmen, and the remainder Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen. J. L. C. Jenkins of Troon, Scotland, who yesterday won the British amateur championship at Sandwich, and C. L. Hezlet, Royal Portrush Club, Ireland, the runner-up, are eligible to play, but it is doubtful whether either of them will compete.

The American players entered are Charles W. Evans, Francis Ouimet, Jerome D. Travers, Harold Weber, Fraser Hale, J. T. Shanby, H. J. Topping, R. V. Forbes, A. B. Graves, W. Bowers, J. H. Snowden, A. J. Lockwood, and James T. Smith.

The French entrants are J. F. Leban of Lille and Andre Vagliano.

The American players arrived here this afternoon and will devote tomorrow to practice on the links at La Boulie. Charles A. Palmer, the Englishman who defeated Jerome D. Travers at Sandwich, played two rounds of the course today preparing for the contest.

The ground is very hard and the greens fast The pairings for the first round will take place tomorrow night.

VANITIE LEAVES NEPONSIT.

Cochran's Cup Yacht Expected in Long Island Sound Today.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—The cup defense yacht Vanite at Neponsit for A. S. Cochran of New York, left at sunrise today for Long Island Sound in tow of the tug Pallas. The steamer City of Stamford accompanied the yacht as tender. Clear weather, with a northwest wind, prevailed in the run to Cape Cod, and enabled them to reach Nantucket Shoals before sunset.

The Vanitie was partly rigged, her mast having been set and her boom and gaff and all her standing rigging put in place. It is expected that she will bend on her sails either at Greenport, L. I., the home of her sailing master, Capt. Dennis, or at City Island. She will probably reach Greenport tomorrow morning.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

SPORTING EVENTS.

KEENE FAILS WITH 'BIG THREE' TEAM

Cup Defenders Lose Match to Fast Playing Four at Westbury.

With Foxhall Keene playing as fourth man instead of H. E. Phipps, the team which is known as the first team and is composed of three of the "Big Four" which won the international polo match for the United States last year went down to defeat before a team composed of H. C. Phipps, C. C. Rumsey, Rene La Montagne, and Malcolm Stevenson at Westbury yesterday. The Reds, as Phipps's team was known, defeated their opponents by the one-sided score of 11¾ to 5. This was Keene's first trial this year with the so-called "Big Three," consisting of the two Waterburys and Devereux Milburn.

With Foxhall Keene playing with the "Big Three" that team would have a handicap of 36 goals, which is the highest a team can have. The Red team as made up yesterday, if the game were played by handicap, would have had a handicap of 10.

The Reds took the lead in the first period, and were not outplayed except in the fifth period, when the White team seemed to take new life. Larry Waterbury played particularly well in this period and scored one of the prettiest goals of the season. Keene knocked the ball to the sideboards and Waterbury raced after it, with Phipps doing his best to ride him off. He drove the ball down the field in two shots, with Phipps continually trying to ride him off, and on the third shot drove the ball between the poles.

Keene was badly off his game and missed continually. He had been considered a strong candidate for the fourth position on the team for the international match, but his showing yesterday is expected to be damaging to his chances.

Von Stade, one of the contenders for a position on the team, broke his arm on Saturday and will not be able to play again this year.

Harry Payne Whitney was on the side lines coaching the Whites throughout the game, and seemed very much disturbed by the poor showing. It is predicted that a new lineup will be tried in the next game, on Tuesday. The line-up and summary:

Whites—Larry Waterbury No. 1; J. M. Waterbury, No. 2; Foxhall Keene, No. 3; Devereux Milburn, No. 4.
Reds—C. C. Rumsey, No. 1; Rene La Montagne, No. 2; Malcolm Stevenson, No. 3; H. C. Phipps, No. 4.
Goals—Reds, C. C. Rumsey, 3; H. C. Phipps, 1; Rene La Montagne, 6; Malcolm Stevenson, 2; Safety by La Montagne, ¼ off. Total, 11¾. Whites, Larry Waterbury, 4; J. M. Waterbury, 1. Total, 5.

POLO INVADERS STRONG.

Hurlingham Rating Places Them on Par with American Players.

Lord Wimborne's valedictory, when leaving England with the Hurlingham players aboard the Carmania on Saturday for this country, that "I am more confident than ever I was that the present arrangement of our team will give us a good chance of taking the international trophy," seems to be borne out by the revised Hurlingham handicap list for 1914, which shows that the players selected are ranked with the highest in the ratings. By this test, the quoted remark of Major Barrett at the same time of "We'll win if the American team goes to sleep," is too pessimistic to be true.

Since 1910 the Hurlingham system of handicapping has been identical with the American, except that the maximum is 10 goals instead of 9. The English ratings of the four most likely to play are: Capt. Lockett, 10; Capt. Cheape, 10; Major Barrett, 10, and John Traill, 9 goals. Of the others Capt. Tomkinson is 8 and Baron Wimborne, who played last year as Lord Ashby St. Ledger, is a 7 man. In Great Britain Foxhall Keene, H. P. Whitney, Devereux Milburn and the two Waterburys are 10 men.

Here the ratings of the latter quintet are 9 apiece and of the other prominent candidates for the American team H. C. Phipps is 6; Malcolm Stevenson and Rene La Montagne, 7, and C. C. Rumsey and F. S. von Stade at 6. A comparison of the average handicaps, based on the American ratings, would give to the four first named as Hurlingham possibilities an average of 8¾, and the defending team's average, conceding that it will include Milburn and the two Waterburys, will be 8¼ with Phipps, Rumsey, or von Stade, and 8¾ with Stevenson or La Montagne as the extra

PASTIME ATHLETE WINS PENTATHLON

O'Connor Has Close Race with Platt Adams for Feature Event at Post Office Games.

Although no records were broken or even approached, the games of the New York Post Office clerks at Celtic Park yesterday were more than ordinarily interesting because of the great number of entries. More than 500 athletes competed, including many of the best amateurs about New York, and there were seventeen separate events, the last of which was finished in the dusk. The only performance of a record-breaking character was that of Platt Adams of the New York A. C. in the pentathlon broad jump. Adams covered 23 feet ¼ inch, which is said to be a record for this event in a pentathlon competition, although far short of the record for that event alone. The pentathlon was the most interesting of all the events in the games because of the notable athletes it brought together.

The pentathlon was won by P. F. O'Connor of the Pastime A. C. after a close race with Platt Adams of the New York A. C., who would have had a good chance for first place had he not given up altogether in the 1,500-meter run, the last pentathlon event. Adams stopped running in this race when about halfway through and walked the rest of the distance to the finish line. Despite his failure in this event he secured second place as a result of his work in the broad jump and the javelin and discus throws.

After being pressed closely in the 200-meter run by J. Donovan of the Xavier A. C., whom he beat by a scant few inches, Melvin W. Sheppard, the crack middle-distance runner, was outdistanced in the pentathlon 1,500-meter run, and did not even finish among the first three. The 3,000-meter run was won by R. P. Greene of the Boston A. A., who started with a handicap of 100 yards. Sid Leslie, the Long Island A. C. runner, who started with a 50-yard handicap, made a gallant effort to overcome the lead, but could not make his place better than third. The summary:

Pentathlon.—Won by P. F. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., 20 points; Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C., 23 points, second; J. Fritts, Pastime A. C., 26 points, third; D. J. Shea, Pastime A. C. 27 points, fourth; J. Donovan, Xavier A. A., 31 points, fifth.

1,500-Meter Run.—Won by Myles McHugh, Pastime A. C.; J. Fritts, Pastime A. C., second; E. N. Rank, unattached, third. Time—4:38.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C., 23 feet ¼ inch; P. F. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., 21 feet 2½ inches, second; D. J. Shea, Pastime A. C., 20 feet 8 inches, third.

Throwing the Javelin.—Won by Bruno Brodd, I.-A. A. C., 160 feet 2½ inches; Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C., 150 feet 4 inches, second; J. Fritts, Pastime A. C., 147 feet 6 inches, third.

200-Meter Run.—Won by Melvin W. Sheppard, unattached; J. Donovan, Xavier A. C., second; M. A. Skea, unattached, third. Time—0:25.

Discus Throw.—Won by P. F. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., 114 feet 11 inches; Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C., 110 feet 6½ inches, second; Bruno Brodd, I.-A. A. C., 101 feet 11 inches, third.

Two-Mile Steeplechase, Handicap—Won by N. Gianakopulos, unattached, (60 yards); F. Ruggiero, Bronx Church House, (80 feet,) second; J. Daly, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—11:14.

300 Yards, Handicap—Won by G. Maura, Grand Central A. C., (16 yards); R. Georgi, Dominican Lyceum, (9½ yards,) second; Tom Halpin, Boston A. A., (scratch,) third. Time—0:31 4-5.

One Mile Novice—Won by C. Greenlee, Shanahan A. C., Philadelphia; J. Reardon, Ozanam A. A., second; A. Byrnes, Kings County A. A., third. Time—4:48.

75-Yards Dash, Handicap—Won by D. Politzer, Penn. Terminal P. O., (scratch); A. Washington, Grand Central P. O., (6 feet,) second; P. Hauser, General P. O., (3 feet,) third. Time—0:08 1-5.

100-Yards Dash, Handicap—Won by P. Walter, Ozanam A. C., (4½ yards); E. Jones, Smart Set A. C., (2½ yards,) second; F. Cording, Irish-American A. C., (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap—Won by D. Noble, New York A. C., (40 yards); J. F. O'Connor, New York A. C., (27 feet,) second; J. Canning, West Side Y. M. C. A., (80 feet,) third. Time—3:07 2-5.

Two-Mile Walk, Handicap—Won by J. Goldenberg, unattached, (55 seconds); J. McSorley, Glencoe A. C., (50 seconds,) second; E. Renz, Mohawk A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—15:16 4-5.

3,000 Meters, Handicap—Won by R. P. Greene, Boston A. A., (100 yards); C. Schefer, unattached, (150 yards,) second; Sid Leslie, Long Island, A. C., (50 yards,) third. Time—8.52.

1,000 Yards, Handicap, (Closed to Postal Clerks.)—Won by H. Browser, General Post Office, (20 yards;) S. Jackson, Foreign Station, (20 yards,) second; P. P. Hauser, General Post Office, (scratch,) third. Time—2:25.

880 Yards, Handicap, (Closed to Catholic Athletic League Members.)—Won by R. Schulze, Ozanam A. C., (46 feet;) H. J. Seemann, Presentation A. C., (46 feet,) second; E. F. Gilmore, Dominican Lyceum, (scratch,) third. Time—2:00 1-5.

Throwing Discus, Handicap.—Won by T. Joyce, Colby College, (25 feet,) 140 feet 11 inches actual throw; J. Quinn, unattached, (25 feet,) 118 feet 11 inches, second; J. Davidson, Swedish-American A. C., (18 feet,) 120 feet, third.

Five-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Nat Gutoff, Atlas Bicycle Club, (35 yards;) Joseph Crowley, unattached, (60 yards,) second; George Bowker, Glencoe A. C., (120 yards,) third. Time—31:04.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Columbia, at Moville, May 24.
SS Texas, at Havre, May 24.
SS Kronpr. Cecilie, at Plymouth, May 24.
SS Ivernia, at Patras, May 24.

Sailed.

SS Carmania, from Queenstown, May 24.
SS Kroonland, from Dover, May 23.
SS St. Louis, from Cherbourg, May 28.
SS Campania, from Moville, May 28.

Passed.

SS Finland, New York for Antwerp, signaled Brow Head.
SS Minnehaha, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Pennsylvania, New York for Hamburg, passed Lizard.
SS Orubs, New York for Southampton, passed Ushant.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. May 28, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. May 25, SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and SS Vaterland; at 5 P. M. May 29, SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, and at 5 P. M. June 1, SS Kaiser Wilhelm II.
France—Close at 5 P. M. May 28, SS Philadelphia.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. June 2, SS Ultonia.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. May 29, SS Vaderland.
Greece—Close at 12 M. June 15, SS Patras, and at 5 P. M. June 15, SS Barcelona.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. June 2, SS Ultonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. May 25, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. June 1, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 4, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. May 26, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. May 24, SS Europa; at 5 P. M. May 26, SS Verona, and at 11:30 A. M. June 2, SS Moltke.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:38|Sun sets..7:19|Moon sets..8:25

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:45	7:56	1:45	1:35
Governors Island	7:54	8:12	2:22	2:04
Hell Gate	9:44	10:02	3:57	3:39

Arrived—Sunday, May 24.

SS Celtic, Naples, May 14.
SS Drunning Maud, Santo Domingo, May 16.
SS Ambria, Boston, May 23.
SS Banffeshire, Boston, May 23.
SS Bergenhus, Wilmington, May 14.
SS Hohenfels, Philadelphia, May 23.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, May 21.
SS Highland Watch, Montevideo, May 2.
SS Buffalo, Hull, Boston, May 23.
SS Suriname, Puerto Barrios, May 18.
SS Ashtabula, Belfast, May 12.
SS Byron, Barbados, May 18.
SS Chelston, Inagua, May 19.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, May 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Jan Van Nassau	Haiti	May 18
Progreso	Maracaibo	May 15
Minneapolis	London	May 16
Caledonia	Glasgow	May 16
Stampalia	Naples	May 13
Canada	Palermo	May 13
Virginia	Inagua	May 21
Coamo	San Juan	May 20
Prinz F. Wilhelm	Cherbourg	May 17
Corozal	Porto Rico	May 20
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 23
Antilles	New Orleans	May 20
El Oriente	Galveston	May 19
Santiago	Manzanillo	May 19

DUE TOMORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	May 19
Berlin	Gibraltar	May 18
Moltke	Palermo	May 14
Laura	Algiers	May 13
United States	Christiansand	May 19
Hesbaye	Antwerp	May 19
Pastores	Port Limon	May 19
Vaderland	Antwerp	May 16
Potsdam	Rotterdam	May 16
Santurce	Porto Rico	May 20
Ultonia	Naples	May 15
Cristobal	Colon	May 19
City of Savannah	Savannah	May 23
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 20
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Olympic	Southampton	May 20
Louisiane	Bilbao	May 12
Estonian	Antwerp	May 13
San Giorgio	Naples	May 14
Inca	Huelva	May 11
Kansas City	Swansea	May 12
Prinz Sigismund	Kingston	May 21
Saratoga	Havana	May 24
Algonquin	Turks Island	May 22
Alamo	Mobile	May 19
Bovic	Manchester	May 15
Huron	Jacksonville	May 24
El Mundo	Galveston	May 21

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Europa, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Siegmund, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Vaterland, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Siam, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen		1:00 A.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam		1:00 A.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen		2:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zulia, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Harmonides, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verona, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Luristan, Cardenas		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Josey, Sagua		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 24.

SS Vaderland, Antwerp to New York, was 643 miles E. at 7 A. M.; due 26th, forenoon.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen to New York, was 1,070 miles E. at noon; due 26th, afternoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Berlin, Genoa to New York, was 1,300 miles E. at noon; due 27th, afternoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Prinz Friederich Wilhelm, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 6:10 P. M.; due 25th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Minneapolis, London to New York, was 480 miles E. at noon; due 25th, late, or early 26th. Atlantic Transport Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Pastores, Limon to New York, was 443 miles S. at 7 P. M. United Fruit Co.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 447 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 96 miles N. E. of Morro Castle at 7 P. M. Ward Line.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 236 miles E. of Galveston at noon. Morgan Line.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 268 miles S. at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Obidense, Jamaica to New York, was 222 miles S. at noon. Atlantic Fruit Co.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 72 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Lampasas, Galveston to New York, was 221 miles E. of Galveston at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was off Fowey at 4 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 74 miles S. of Jupiter at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Cristobal, Cristobal to New York, was 524 miles S. at noon. Panama R. R.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 588 miles S. at noon. Porto Rico Line.
SS Olinda, Nipe Bay to New York, was 345 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Munson Line.
SS Antilla, Tampico to New York, was 268 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Ward Line.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 104 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Savannah Line.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 65 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS Mexico, New Orleans to New York, was 215 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 185 miles S. E. at 8 P. M. Quebec S. S. Co.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Lusitania, New York for Liverpool, was 270 miles W. at 1 P. M.; due Fishguard 25th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco) — Hongkong Maru ..... May 25
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shinanko Maru ..... May 28
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia ..... May 28
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ... May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... June 4
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru ..... June 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, May 2; Yokohama, May 9; Hongkong, April 30, and Manila, April 30—which arrived per steamer Japan, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 20, and mails dated Auckland, April 27; Wellington, April 27; Melbourne, May 1; Sydney, May 2, and Honolulu, May 15, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched east on May 21.

These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Monday, May 25, and Tuesday, May 26, respectively.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 18; Hongkong, April 21, and Yokohama, May 6—which arrived per steamer Shidzuoka, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 21, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, May 26.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the HOLZEL & FEITEL CO., INC., to change its corporate name and assume the name HOLZEL CO., INC.

Notice is hereby given that the Holzel & Feitel Co., Inc., a domestic corporation, whose principal business office is situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will present its petition verified May 9th, 1914, and apply to the New York Supreme Court at Special Term, Part I, thereof at Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of June, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order permitting and authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to and assume the name, Holzel Co., Inc.

Dated New York, May 9th, 1914.
HOLZEL & FEITEL CO., INC.
By B. HOLZEL, President.
BENJAMIN BERGER, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner, 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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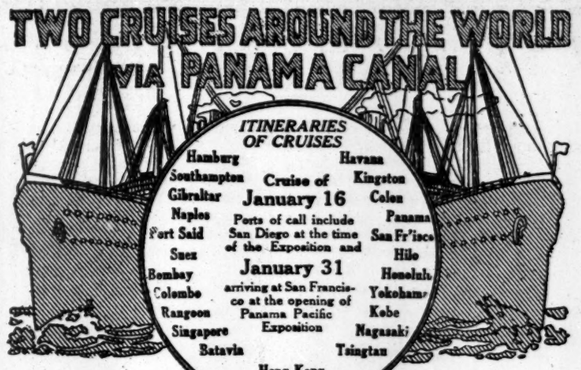

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Bremen ..... May 28
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm..May 30
*Kaiser Wilhelm II.....June 2
‡Berlin .....June 4
‡Grosser Kurfuerst.....June 6
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Prinzess Irene ..... June 17
Koenig Albert ..... July 4

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SAXONIA....June 11 | IVERNIA..Jy. 1, 4 PM.
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*American Line Steamer Pier 62.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
Celtic.....May 28 | Adriatic.....June 11
Baltic.....June 4 | Cedric.....June 18
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CANOPIC.....June 6, 11 AM | July 11
CRETIC.....June 27, 11 AM | Aug. 1
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Minnewaska..June 6, 8:30AM | Min'tonka..June 20
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KROONLAND..June 6 | LAPLAND.....June 20
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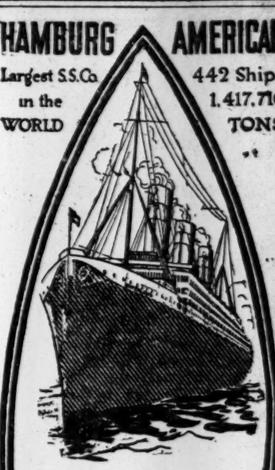

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IMPERATOR..... 6th, 9 A.M.
KAIS'N AUG. VIC. 9th, 11 A.M.
*‡¶Pretoria..... 11th, 3 P.M.
VATERLAND..... 16th, 11 A.M.
Pres. Grant..... 18th, 1 P.M.
‡¶Pennsylvania... 25th, 12 noon
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S. S. Hamburg.....Aug. 6, 3 P. M.

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60 Wall St. 'Phone 5080 Hanover. N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

If present expectations are borne out we are within a fortnight of a favorable decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the notable railway freight rate case; within six weeks of the adjournment of Congress and within less than that of the time when the harvesting of what promises to be the largest Winter wheat crop in the country's history will be in full swing. All of these are important things for the business and financial community to look forward to and if they all eventuate favorably there can be no doubt of the impulse which thereby will be given to trade. It would be pleasant to be able to accept freely all that was being said in Wall Street at the close of last week regarding the chances of a very speedy expansion in trade, but the more prudent observers of current events are disposed to bear clearly in mind the probability that a considerable period of time will be needed to show the full fruits of the favorable developments which are now hoped for. This, of course, suggests no reason why satisfaction should not be taken in the outlook for an upturn in general business but it does suggest the need of guarding against disappointment through counting on too rapid a development of the helpful influences now at work or which are expected soon to come into play.

There was a good deal of talk last week of damage to Winter wheat, but when all was said and done in respect to these damage rumors the Winter wheat promise was still for a crop much in excess of last year's record yield. So long as that remains the prospect it is needless to worry over the deterioration reported from here and there in the Winter wheat States and it will not be very long before Winter wheat will be out of danger of any serious further impairment. Much evidence is afforded of the hopeful sentiment which has been aroused in the agricultural districts by the favorable conditions under which the year's farming was begun. It would, indeed, be hard to exaggerate the underlying importance of agricultural results all along the line approximating those which are promised for the Winter wheat crop. This unmistakably is one of the salient facts of the situation which, even apart from other considerations, warrants a good deal of hopefulness. Of the expected rate increase, which is another of the anticipated helps to general trade activity, it has, from time to time, been said that the decision in this case has been delayed long beyond the time when it would be most effective in improving the position of the railways. That is true in a sense, for it is not believed that the immediate trade stimulus of a rate increase would be as great today as it would have been if a favorable decision had been rendered prior to the decline which has for some time past been under way in the gross earnings of the railways. Taking, however, a broader view of the matter with regard to the future rather than to the present alone, it is probably true that the delay in reaching a decision in this case has brought about conditions which in the long run will increase instead of diminish the beneficial effects of a rate increase if one is granted, as is now so generally expected.

The labor situation of the railroads is much better in hand now than it was last year, when demands for increased wages were being met and a rate increase might merely have been the prelude to further and increased wage demands. And to whatever extent the ability of railway managements to economize has been sharpened by recent experience the railroads have prepared to gain the largest possible advantage from the rate increase which they expect. It would have been no particular gain to the railroads, or to their security holders, or to the public at large, if increased rates were to be granted only to be absorbed by increases in expenses, including higher wages, but much advantage will accrue from a rate increase which will go very largely if not entirely to swell the net income of the railroads. That, of course, would mean more money at the disposal of railway security holders, and that would be a gain not to them alone, but to the community at large, for it would unquestionably facilitate the financing of railway development work, of which the country is unquestionably still in need if it is to prepare adequately for the broader demands which coming years will make on the country's transportation system. There is thus some compensation at least to be found in the conditions which have been growing out of prolongation of the period of readjustment through which the country has been passing.

What is hoped of the adjournment of Congress is, of course, the cessation of fresh legislative proposals touching intimately the business interests of the country. The sentiment in favor of a rest from fresh business legislation is widespread, and the coming of a period when business men will feel that no uncertainties of new legislation confront them would do a good deal to heighten the beneficial influence of the economic factors which are regarded as favoring an expansion in general business. We are already passing from old conditions to new in more than one important direction. This fact increases the desire for an ending of new Governmental proposals importantly affecting business questions. We have changed our tariff policy, but have not yet, of course, been able to measure the full extent of the accompanying readjustments, and we are about to set in motion a new banking system which has great capabilities for good, but which needs to be carefully guarded against the chance of undue expansion which the new system would easily make possible. But a country so strongly foundationed as this country is in natural resources and in the enterprise of its people does not pass through a period of readjustment such as the present without correcting certain conditions which handicapped the latest stages of the previous period of expansion. We will resume more active trade with a keener realization of the need of prudence in expenditure and of moderation in new ventures. Those will be conditions making for soundness on one hand and on the other for satisfactory relation between the volume of business and net earnings. These are some of the considerations which underlie the hopeful sentiment of the day. It is in itself a promising fact that gradually more and more adherents are found for the belief that the further period of waiting for a return of normal business activity will not be overlong.

There are, of course, a number of more immediate problems with some of which the financial community was closely concerned last week. The New Haven investigation somewhat unsettled sentiment, although it was realized that after all it was a one-sided statement of the situation which was presented before the Interstate Commerce Commission of the matters which led up to the difficulties with which the New Haven has been confronted. The market realized very clearly, too, that the New Haven has already set itself about the task of strengthening itself and of squarely meeting the problems inherited from the past. The uncertainty of the Missouri Pacific situation, growing out of the company's proposal for an extension of its outstanding notes, was also a factor of consequence in the shaping of market sentiment. That matter was still left unsettled when the week closed. The continued export of gold was widely discussed, but this was far from assuming the character of an adverse factor. It was believed on the one hand that current contributions to the European gold supply will help conditions there and on the other that we can spare the present shipments with no inconvenience at all. The bank statement on Saturday, reversing the showing made the previous week, indicated pretty clearly how easily our banks can spare gold at the moment. Only remotely, if at all, is the present outflow connected with the coming establishment of a banking system that will, on the basis of existing credits, release a great deal of cash. The great ease in money here and the present position of our foreign trade, which for April showed an excess of imports for the first time since August, 1910, coupled with the constant factors in our unreported financial transactions with other markets, offer sufficient explanation of the present gold movement to Europe.

Last week's stock market represented in turn hesitation after the recent upturn in prices, then almost complete inaction on the part of traders, and finally a resumption of buying which at the very close of the week carried prices upward enough to strike a pretty even balance between the week's reactions and recoveries. The market's position from day to day depends in part upon whether the attention of the financial community is directed to the future when improved business is confidently counted on, or to the nearer-by factors which present themselves from session to session of the Stock Exchange. The minor movements of the market are, of course, influenced by the varying character of these day-to-day developments, but its major movements by the more fundamental forces which are more powerful albeit they move more slowly. The increasing hopefulness with which the future is regarded attests the belief that in these fundamental factors the favorable greatly outweighs the unfavorable.

LONDON AWAITS GOLD.

Continental Demand for the Metal Is Less Keen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 24.—The City ended a depressed week in a dull, idle state, and with Ireland again becoming inflamed anxiety increased. Yesterday there were some repurchases by bears before the settlement. Canadian Pacifics were firm on the reported oil discoveries in Alberta. American shares were steady, but others were weak. News of gold being engaged in New York for London was awaited with lively interest. The Continental demand for gold was less keen. The Bank of England gained a few bars, and probably will gain more. Nearly £2,000,000 of gold is on the way to Europe from Argentina, hence the discount rate will probably be weaker in the near future, but meanwhile funds were very scarce. The market for short loans was 2¾, and discount rate steady at 2⅞.

PARIS CLOSES IN GLOOM.

Bourse Only Active in Spots—Rentes Collapse—Russian Factors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 24.—This week's market was active only in spots, speculators closing out their trades on small profits or losses.

After opening well, because New York's tendency reflected optimism, Tuesday's session finished badly owing to the collapse in Rentes. Wednesday was a bad session all around. Friday's opening reflected the bad tendency of the foreign markets on Thursday, especially Wall Street. Later Mexico City sent strong buying orders for South Porto Rico Sugar pf. Mexican bank and mining stocks, which improved the general tone. French bank stocks, Russian industrials, and Rio Tinto, which latter was affected by copper statistics, were exceptions to the general rule of betterment.

The Bourse closed with widespread depression following the gloomier aspect of the Albanian question, St. Petersburg sending selling orders to Paris and Berlin. French bank stocks were most depressed. St. Petersburg's financial politics were still in a turbulent state.

A strong current of opinion in banking circles advocated 3 per cent. types for the new French fund, with the exemption of all French taxes, whereas parliamentary financiers insisted upon submitting the junior fund to tax, even if it was necessary to increase interest rates to 3½ or 4 per cent.

The possibility of such competition explained the depression in Rentes. The American department was unchanged. The Bank of France's position was most satisfactory. Discount rates remained unchanged.

STABILITY IN BERLIN.

Boerse Equal to Setbacks—Expects Rise in Steel Shares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 24.—The Boerse had a quieter week than usual. Prices vacillated frequently, but within narrow limits, and showed a tendency to recover after each setback. The course of trading created the impression that the market was in good shape.

Bull engagements evidently were not large enough to constitute a dangerous factor. Shorts feared to undertake extensive operations, and were quick to buy back whenever prices dropped moderately. They felt insecure, in view of the prospect of trade combinations in finished steel goods being organized. This would give the signal for a general advance in iron and coal shares. The insecurity of the shorts was further aggravated by better prices for steel bars based upon the expectation of a combination in this specialty.

The coal movement also continued to grow more active, and gave a certain stimulus to trade, and the news of the shipping trade began to assume a more cheerful tone.

The market was influenced more favorably by grain crop prospects, wherein the United States and Canada play a conspicuous rôle.

The Boerse was inclined to disregard Wall Street's comparatively unsatisfactory movement. The general result of the week was fairly satisfactory, with probably slight predominance in price reductions.

Offerings of money were abundant, supplies being increased by the payment of $12,000,000 through Paris bankers, representing advances made to Turkey a number of months ago.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
May 18.	1¾	2¼@2¾	2¾@3		3@3¼
May 19.	1¾@2	2	2½@3	3	3@3¼
May 20.	1¾@2	1¾	2½@3	3	3@3¼
May 21.	1¾@2	1¾	2 @2½	2¾@3	3@3¼
May 22.	1¾@2	1¾	2¼@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼

Week's range:	On Call.	Renew. Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
High	2	2	3	3	3¼
Low	1¾	1¾	2	2¾	3
Same week last year:					
High	3	2¾	3¾	4	4¾
Low	2½	2¾	3½	3¾	4½
Year to date:					
High	10	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
Low	1½	1¾	2	2¼	2¾
Same period last year:					
High	7	5¾	6¼	6	6
Low	2	2½	3¼	3¾	4

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Ber- lin.	Par- is.
May 18.	2 15-16	2 15-16	3½	2¾
May 19.	2 15-16	2 15-16	3½	2¾
May 20.	2 15-16	2 15-16	3½	2¾
May 21.	2⅞	2 15-16@3	3½	2¾
May 22.	2⅞	2⅞@2 15-16	3½	2¾
May 23.	2⅞	2⅞@2 15-16	3½	2¾

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4	Mar. 12, 1914
Bank of Italy	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5½	Feb. 19, 1914
Bank of Russia	5	Apr. 1, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	4½	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	3½	Mar. 23, 1914
Bank of Bengal	5	May 1, 1914
Bank of Bombay	5	May 21, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Low.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
May 18.	$4.8840	$4.8825	$4.8535	$4.8570
May 19.	4.8845	4.8835	4.8840	4.8880
May 20.	4.8860	4.8845	4.8860	4.8900
May 21.	4.8865	4.8855	4.8855	4.8900
May 22.	4.8860	4.8850	4.8855	4.8900
May 23.	4.8850	4.8850	4.8850	4.8900

Week's Range—	Demand.	60 Days.	Cable.
High	$4.8865	$4.86	$4.89
Low	4.8825	4.8535	4.8870
Same Week Last Year—			
High	4.8855	4.8310	4.8690
Low	4.8620	4.8285	4.8650
From Jan. 1—			
High	4.8865	4.86	4.89
Low	4.8535	4.82	4.8555
Same Period Last Year—			
High	4.88	4.8380	4.8870
Low	4.8570	4.8155	4.8630

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
May 18.	Par	*15c	*30c	*10c
May 19.	Par	*20c	*25c	*10c
May 20.	Par	*20c	*25c	Par
May 21.	Par	*20c	*25c	Par
May 22.	Par	*25c	*25c	*20c
May 23.	Par	*25c	*25c	*20c

*Premium.

EXCHANGE IN LONDON—GOLD.

	Paris. P. C.	M. P.	Berlin. Prem.	Madrid. Prem.	Lisbon. Prem.
May 18.	25	17½	20	5.80	18.00
May 19.	25	18½	20	5.90	18.00
May 20.	25	19	20	5.90	18.00
May 21.	25	19	20	6.05	18.00
May 22.	25	19½	20	6.00	18.00
May 23.	25	19½	20	5.00	18.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
May 18.	77 9	76 4½	26⅞
May 19.	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
May 20.	77 9	76 4½	26½
May 21.	77 9	76 4½	26 7-16
May 22.	77 9	76 4½	26 7-16
May 23.	77 9	76 4½	26 5-16

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 4s.	Rus. 4.
May 18.	74 15-16	86f 65c	76	87½
May 19.	74 15-16	86f 40c	76	87
May 20.	74 13-16	86f 12½c	76	87
May 21.	74⅝	86f 12½c	76	87
May 22.	74⅝	86f 10c	76	87
May 23.	74 5-16	85f 85c	76	87½

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following table are given the stocks in which no transactions have occurred in the current year, together with the last price in 1913 at which a sale was made and the bid and asked price on Saturday last:

	Last Price.	Saturday Bid.	Asked.
American Coal	75	83	100
American Tobacco pf.	99¾	..	..
American Water Works pf.	95	..	..
Associated Merch. 1st pf.	95	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	116¼	116¼	135
Central Coal & Coke	85¾	..	..
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	95	..	..
Consolidation Coal, Md.	102¼	..	..
Cuban-American Sugar pf.	90	..	84
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	85	..
Du Pont Powder pf.	93	..	85
Int. M. pf. voting tr. cfs. ext.	58	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines	4	4	8
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	45	38	..
Lake Shore	135	..	..
Michigan Central	170	..	190
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	102	92	100
New York Dock	8	5	20
New York & Harlem	365	..	..
New York State Rys.	96¼	..	..
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	195¼	179	..
Philadelphia Co.	87½	80	85
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	157	..	..
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stock cfs.	78	..	78
St. J. & Grand Isl. 1st pf.	45	..	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new cfs	30	..	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs	96¼	..	..
South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	102	80	100
S. Ry., M. & O. stk. tr. cfs.	72½	72	75
Toledo Railways & Light	2	..	..
Twin City R. T. pf.	135	125¼	..
U. S. Red. & Refining	½	..	..
U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	78⅝	70	87
Virginia Ry. & Power pf.	96¾	94¼	..
Vulcan Detinning	11¾	6	11
Weyman-Bruton	235	215	300

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions in the leading securities on the New York curb market for the week ended Saturday, May 23, 1914:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
1,000	Brit.-Am. Tob.	22½	22⅝	22⅝	..
1,100	B.-A. T., new	22⅝	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
20	Kelly S. Tire	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ⅝
13,600	Maxwell Mot.	14⅝	10⅞	14¼	+ 3⅜
7,870	M. M. 1st pf.	47½	43¼	47	+ 4¼
9,350	M. M. 2d pf.	20⅞	17½	20¼	+ 3⅜
900	Nat. C. & S.	56	54	54	− 1½
1,200	N. C. & S. pf.	98	97½	97½	..
1,215	Puebla S.&R.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	..
2,900	Riker & H.	9½	9¼	9⅜	− ⅛
515	Savoy Oil	9¼	8½	9¼	..
200	Ster. G., w. i.	6⅞	6¾	6¾	..
200	Tob. Prod. pf.	85½	85	85	..
2,000	U.C.S.C. of A.	88¾	88	88	..
16,900	U. P. S. Cor.	6¼	5½	5⅝	..
1,000	Way. O. & G.	5⅝	5¾	5¾	..
1,073	Willys Overl.	76	68½	72	+ 3½
200	Willys O. pf.	93½	92	93½	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,500	Ang.-Am. Oil.	16⅞	16⅜	16½	..
8	Buckeye P. L.	143	142	142	..
1	Colonial Oil	103	103	103	..
54	Cont. Oil	225	215	225	+15
50	Crescent P. L.	51	49	50	..
20	Cumb'd P. L.	55	55	55	..
41	Galena S. O.	180	180	180	..
60	Indiana P. L.	138	138	138	..
93	Nat. Transit	40	39	39½	+ ½
10	North. P. L.	116	116	116	+ 1
9	N. Y. Tran.	278	275	278	+ 4
1,703	Ohio Oil	183	176	181½	+ 3
17	Pierce Oil	85	83	83	− 2
193	Prairie O.&G.	458	447	450	+ 3
1,095	S. Penn. O.	298	273	297	+21
30	South. P. L.	220	220	220	..
545	Stand. O. of C.	312	304	310	+ 3
5	Stand. O. of O.	413	413	413	..
98	Stand. O. of Ind.	455	450	455	+10
79	S. O. of Kan.	430	411	426	+21
4	S. Oil of Ken.	270	270	270	..
159	S. O. of N. Y.	411	404	405	− 4
790	S. O. of N. Y.	218	214	216	..
35	Union Tank	87	86½	86½	− ½
59	Vacuum Oil	220	217	218	..
10	Washing'n O.	50	50	50	..

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

26,700	Con. Gas	4 1-16	3½	3 11-16	+ ¼
1,600	Union Pacific.	29½	29	29¼	..

MINING.

600	*Beaver Con.	29	29	29	+ 4
6,000	*Big Four	6	6	6	..
2,460	Boston Mon.	9¼	8⅝	9¼	− ⅛
3,300	Braden Cop.	8½	7⅞	8	..
550	Buffalo Mines.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
600	C. C. Cp., w. i.	2½	1 9-16	1 9-16	− ⅛
7,500	Can. Gold S.	8½	7	8¼	− ½
2,068	*Car. Cobalt	69	68	69	+ 1
400	Con. Ariz. S.	7-16	⅜	⅜	..
400	Crown Res.	1⅜	1 3-16	1 5-16	..
200	D.-D. Copper.	9-16	9-16	9-16	..
300	*Dia. Field D.	7	6½	6½	..
7,300	*Ely Con	3	3	3	..
4,100	*Florence	54	52	53	..
5,700	Gold Hill	9-16	9-16	9-16	−1-16
1,000	Goldfield Con.	1⅜	1 7-16	1 7-16	..
205	Greene-C.	34	32½	32½	+ 1¼
2,600	*Greenwater	7½	7	7	..
23,500	*Jumbo Ext.	24	21	23¼	+ ½
2,150	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4½	4⅜	−1-16
3,000	McK.-Dar'gh	70	66	70	+ 5
100	Tuolumne C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1,300	*Nevada Hills	34	32	34	..
1,500	N. Butte Dev.	¼	¼	¼	..
200	Nipissing M.C.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
8,100	*Ore	12⅛	11	12⅛	− ½
300	Pacific Sm.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
3,100	Stand. S.-L.	1⅜	1 11-16	1⅝	..
3,300	Stewart	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16	..
100	S. M. T. cfs.	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	..
17,000	*Tonopah Mr.	58	56	56	− 1
2,000	Mines of A.	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
17,650	West End C.	88	83	85	− 3
8,900	*West End E.	4½	4	4½	..
900	Yukon G. M.	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	..

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$46,000	C. P. 6% n.	104¼	103¾	104	+ ⅝
905,000	C. G. cv. 6s.	116½	114¼	114⅝	+ ⅞
25,000	Cuban n. 5s.	98¼	98⅛	98⅜	..
1,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1964	101¾	101¾	101⅝	..
7,000	W. Pac. 5s.	58½	57⅞	58¼	..

130,170

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Week Ended May 23, 1914.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Alaska G. M.	28⅜	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞
7,310	Amal. Cop.	73⅜	73⅝	72	72⅜
210	Am. B. Sug.	23	23	21⅞	21⅞
790	Am. Can.	28½	28⅝	27¼	27⅝
120	Am. C. & F.	51	51⅜	50½	50½
290	Am. Cot. Oil	42½	43¼	42½	43¼
290	Am. Ice Sec.	31	31⅝	35	31⅝
130	Am. Loco.	32⅜	33½	32¼	33
10	Am. Malt.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
610	Am. S. & R.	64⅜	65	62⅜	64⅝
120	Am. Sug. R.	106¼	106¼	105⅝	105½
10	Am. T. & T.	122¼	122½	122¼	122¼
100	An. Cop. Co.	32⅜	32⅞	32	32
190	Atch, Top. & Santa Fe.	96¾	97	95¾	95¾
110	Balt. & Ohio.	92	92½	91¾	91⅞
220	Beth. Steel.	43	43	40⅞	42¼
780	B. R. T.	92½	93⅞	92¾	92⅞
190	Cal. Pet.	20⅜	21⅛	20⅜	21
1,210	Can. Pacific.	194	195½	192⅞	194⅝
1,270	Cent. L. Co.	36¼	36⅞	35¼	35⅝
4,170	Ches. & Ohio	53	53	49	52⅜
30	Chi. G. W.	13⅜	14½	13⅜	14¼
420	C. G. W. pf.	36	36½	35½	35½
1,080	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	101	101⅜	100⅜	100⅜
190	Chino Cop.	42¼	42¼	41½	41¾
90	Col. F. & I.	27½	27½	27½	27½
160	Con. Gas.	128¾	129	127	128½
380	Corn P. R.	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
30	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	20	20½	20	20½
200	Distil. Sec.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
1,230	Erie	29¼	29⅝	28½	29¼
150	Erie 1st pf.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼
10	Gen. Elect.	148	148	148	148
270	Great N. pf.	125	125½	124	124½
350	Int.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs.	14½	14⅜	14½	14⅝
390	Int.-Met. pf.	62⅝	62⅞	61½	61½
100	I. H. N. J.	106½	106¾	106¼	106¼
2,040	Lehigh Val.	140	140¼	138⅜	139½
20	Louis. & N.	137½	137½	137½	137½
170	Mex. Pet.	62½	62½	61⅝	62¼
50	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5,820	Mo. Pacific.	19	19⅛	15⅜	17
50	Nat. Enamel. Stamp. Co.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
80	Nat. L. Co.	47½	47½	47	47⅜
250	Nev. C. Cop.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
910	N. Y. Cent.	94	94¼	92⅞	93⅜
2,070	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	69⅜	69⅜	67	69¼
150	N. Y., O. & Western	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	26⅛
100	Norf. South.	26½	26½	26½	26½
10	Norf & W.	105	105	105	105
610	North. Pac.	111⅜	112⅜	110¼	111
30	Pac. Mail	23½	24	23½	24
490	Penn. Rail.	111⅜	112¾	111⅜	112¾
100	People's Gas, Chicago	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
670	Press. S. C.	44⅞	45	44⅞	45
20	Rail. S. S.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
220	Ray C. Cop.	22	22	21½	21½
35,880	Reading	165⅝	166⅞	165⅝	166¼
90	R. I. & S.	23½	23½	23¾	23½
60	R. I. & S. pf.	86¼	87¼	86¼	87¼
150	Rock. I. Co.	3	3¼	3	3½
200	R. I. Co. pf.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
110	R. (M.) Co.	11	12⅞	11	12⅜
20	Rum., (M.) Co. pf.	31	31	31	31
2,010	South. Pac.	93	94	92¾	93½
460	So. Rail. ext.	25½	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞
20	S. R. pf. ext.	80	80	79⅜	79⅜
60	Tenn. Cop.	35½	35½	34⅜	34⅜
30	Texas Co.	139½	140⅜	139¾	140¾
320	Third Ave.	42¾	43½	42	42
12,320	Union Pac.	157¼	158¼	156⅜	157⅝
20	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	9½	9½	9½	9½
170	U. S. Rubber	59	59	58	58⅝
38,550	U. S. Steel.	61⅜	63¼	61½	63
90	U. S. S. pf.	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼
940	Utah Copper.	58⅜	58½	56½	57⅝
140	V.-C. Chem.	28¾	29	28½	28¾
80	West. Mary.	19⅞	19⅞	19	19
70	West. U. T.	61⅜	62⅜	61½	62
1,230	W. E. & M.	75⅞	77⅝	75⅞	77⅜

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended May 23, 1914.

STOCKS, (Shares.)

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Monday	203,914	162,922	476,967
Tuesday	183,940	214,236	355,779
Wednesday	140,178	159,682	611,955
Thursday	210,675	303,983	368,068
Friday	93,782	155,048	307,474
Saturday	103,125	223,905	121,785
Total wk.	$995,614	1,219,676	2,259,028
Year to date.	33,497,474	35,421,142	60,675,153

BONDS. (Par Value.)

| | | | |

United Light & Railways Company

Bond Interest Due June 1, 1914.

Notice is hereby given to BONDHOLDERS of United Light & Railways Company that interest on the First & Refunding Bonds of the Company will be payable on and after June 1, 1914, WITHOUT DEDUCTION OF NORMAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX, at the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, or at the New York Trust Company, New York City; provided the coupons are accompanied by certificates as required by law.

BENJAMIN C. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

May 25, 1914.

STANDARD OIL
Booklet on request.
HIGH PRICES PAID for OLD S. O. or N. J. and SUBS.-en-Bloc
JENKS, GWYNNE & Co.
25 BROAD ST. "ALL HONORABLE TRADE" MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHG.

Mills & Stewart
Members of New York Stock Exchange
announce the removal of their offices from
10 Wall Street to the new
ADAMS BUILDING
61 Broadway

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Receivers' Certificates
Detroit, Grand Rap. & West. 1st 4s, 1946
Chicago West Michigan 1st 5s, 1921
Flint & Pere Marquette 4s, 5s, 6s
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. Broad 6557. 27 William St., N.Y.

Hendrickson & Co.
Will Buy
General Baking, Preferred
Lack. & Wyo. Valley Rap. Tr. Coll. 5s.
Locomotive Superheater
Realty Associates
Safety Car Heating and Lighting
United Lead Deb. 5s
71 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3060 Rector.

FOR SALE
PORTO RICAN AMER. TOBACCO CO.
Raymond, Starr & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York
Telephone 1930 Rector.

Franklin TRUST CO.
Main Office, 166 MONTAGUE STREET
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK
ACTS IN EVERY FIDUCIARY CAPACITY

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York
49 Wall Street
Transacts banking and trust business

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

COLUMBIA KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society 4½%
Founded 1868. Under supervision of New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before May 20th earn from June 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A. 38 Park Row, New York City.

TO HOLDERS OF
ROGERS-BROWN IRON COMPANY
First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Serial Gold Bonds.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under First and Refunding Mortgage of Rogers-Brown Iron Company, dated January 3, 1910 (securing the above mentioned bonds), and Mortgage, dated April 2, 1910, supplemental thereto, hereby gives notice that pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article Fourth of said First and Refunding Mortgage, the following bonds secured thereby are hereby called for redemption, at the office of said Trustee, 16 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on July 1st, 1914, at 102½ per cent. of their principal amount, with interest to July 1st, 1914:

Series.	Number.	Series.	Number.	Series.	Number.
C	108	L	12	W	89
E	211	N	83	X	7
F	111	N	118	X	200
G	138	O	201	Y	72
I	47	O	179	Y	137
J	85	Q	193	Z	158
K	158	S	10	Z	47
K	186	T	144	YY	138
		T	164	YY	208

Pursuant to the terms of such First and Refunding Mortgage interest on such bonds will cease on July 1, 1914.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. F. WILSON, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

May 2, 1914.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
AUTOSALES GUM & CHOCOLATE CO.
6% Sinking Fund Bonds.
DUE MAY 10, 1931.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article VII. of the Indenture, dated May 10, 1911, securing the above bonds, that offers will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, May 29th, 1914, at the office of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale of sufficient bonds at not exceeding 107½% of par and accrued interest to exhaust the sum of One hundred and forty thousand, one hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents ($140,538.35), which should be sealed and addressed to the SINKING FUND DEPARTMENT.

THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ||Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 23, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. pf.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	18	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	46	48
Albany, So 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
A.G.& E.($50)	5,800,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	82	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,661,500	1½	Q	May 1, 14	46½	49
Am. L. & Tr.	13,919,301	2½	Q	May 1, 14	338	342
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 14	107	109
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Mar 14, 14	61	63
Do 6% cu. pf.	8,119,800	1½	Q	Mar 14, 14	61	63
Do op. war.	1,604,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	82	84
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,400,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	46	50
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	71	73½
Do 1st pf.	..	..	..	.....	7	7½
7% cum...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	74¼	75¼
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	21	22½
Do pf.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Ariz. Power..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	850,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Ashev.L.&P. 1st s.f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex	1,400,000	2½	S	Apr 15,14	96½	98½
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	18	25
A.-Alk. 5s,'35	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	60	70
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	88
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '48	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Ban. R. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	117	119
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89¾	91
Do ref. ex. 6s,'57 ex..	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	99½
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,574,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
B. & L.E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Capital Tr..	12,000,000	1½	Q	F. & A.	..	..
Cent'l 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	Apr 1, 14	100	100½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107¼	108
C.M.L.& P. pf.	1,250,000	1½	Q	M. & N.	94	97
Do 6s, '40..	1,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	55	95
Chas. Con. R., G.& E. ($50)	2,407,000	..	..	Jan 1, 14	80	90
Do 5s, '99..	1,755,000	2½	S	.....	47	50
C.L.H.& P. 5s..	2,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
Cl.R. 1st 5s, '31	5,425,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¼	100¼
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	M. & N.	101¼	102
Do 7% pf.	425,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 1st 5s, '53	4,130,000	..	..	.....	85	90
Col. R., & E. 1st 5s, '26	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do com.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	82	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	May 1, 14	59	61
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	80	82
C.G.E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s..	9,245,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	90
C. G. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,14	73½	74½
C. P. (Mich.) 5s, '38	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	103⅝
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18..	6,857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88½	88¾
El. Bd. D. pf.	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
El. B. & S. pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	96½	100
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	4,800,000	1½	Q	.....	67	70
El. Util. Cor.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Do pf.	2,500,000	½	..	Dec 30,13	20	30
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,14	75	80
Do 5s	1,003,900	..	..	.....	..	..
Fed. L. & T.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	75	80
Do pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	75	78
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 28,14	19	22
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,410,000	1½	..	Jul 15,13	67	70
G. & El. Sec.	2,848,000	2½	S	F. & A.	65	75
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	93	96
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l.cv. 5s, '32	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	120
G. W. Power	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
5s, '46	19,645,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Glun. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 31,14	60	70
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Helena Lt. & R. 1st 5s,'25	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82½	85
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '51	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103	103½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '35	475,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts..	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	63¾	64
J.C.,H.& P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	5,543,080	..	..	.....	10	21
Do 6% nts. '12, ext. at 7%..	9,407,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	38	39
Do 1st ref. 5s	5,478,000	3½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C. B. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
K.C. E. 4s,'22	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	102	102½
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	74	76
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95
K. G. & E. pf.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Do 5s of '22	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	98	100
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	3,088,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '33	2,250,000	..	..	.....	..	30
L.A.G.& E. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103¼	..
Mobile E. pf.	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	97¼
Do 1st 5s, '46	852,500	1½	Q	May 15,14	88	92
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 16,14	88	92
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	1,036,000	..	..	.....	92	95
Do con.5s,'53	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	80	85
Do ref.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
N. Y. Westr.	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	85
N. I. Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,796,000	3	S	F. & A.	80	81
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s,	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78¼	79
N. O. L. & P.	4,595,000	2	S	Jan 15,14	80	64
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	.....	15	18
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	37	39
Do pf.	8,386,700	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	74	77
N. T. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	94	97
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Ont. P. stock	9,868,000	1½	Q	Mar 2, 14	87	90
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '29	8,214,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	98
O.&C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	98
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99
Ozark P.&W. 1st 5s, '26	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	30	35
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mtg. 5s, '30	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80½	101½
Pub. S. C. of S.	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	20,047,370	1½	Q	Mar 30,14	104½	105
Do pf. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	845	850
Rep. Ry. & L. Do pf.	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	845	850
Roch.R.& S. tax ex. N.Y.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	17½	19½
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s, '45..	5,191,400	..	..	.....	70	75
Roch. L.& P. 5s	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Rock I. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	72	75
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	..	..	..	.....	85	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L.,H.& P. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	94
St. Cal. Pr. 5s	4,832,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '36	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st ('30 ex.)..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '29	3,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	95
Scrn. Ry. ($50)	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Do pf. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do con.5s,'32	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con 5s, '29.	4,383,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99¼	102
Sea. Ltg. 5s	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	98
Sierra & S. F. 1st 5s, '28..	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
So. Cal. Ed..	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	83½	92
Do pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	May 15, 14	79	82
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	95	97
S. W. U. Cor.	12,300,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
So. Power 5s	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 13	92	96
Spok. & In. 1st 5s, '55..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
Stand. El. 5s..	3,956,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,248,150	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1½	Q	Mar 16,14	86	87½
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '36	914,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 23, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 2, 14	69	70
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Un. Elec. (N. J. & Ad. 4s	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	81⅝
Un. El. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92¼	93½
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	6,920,000	..	..	.....	73	76
Do 2d pf.	7,707,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	74½	77
United Util.	2,120,200	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	67	69
Do pf.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Utah Sec. Cor	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	97½	101
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	27,500,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Wash.R.& E.	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 14	88	91
Do ch. 4s, '51	8,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 14	84½	85
West'n Pow.	10,642,350	2	S	M. & S.	82½	84
Do 6% cm. pf.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	59	62
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98

a—Paid initial dividend of 1½% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend.
b—Also 2½% on common stock.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 14	565	575
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 14	204	210
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	May 1, 14	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 14	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	183	..
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	570	590
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	173	178
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	130	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 14	415	430
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	S	May 1, 14	172	178
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 14	173	178
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	342	349
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	145	155
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Mar 31,14	450	..
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	S	Jan 1, 14	300	325
Corn. Exch.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	168	172
E. R. Nat. ($25)	..	..	..	May 1, 14	317	321
Fidelity	250,000	3	S	Jan 1, 12	60	75
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	S	May 1, 14	150	160
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	4300	..
First Nat.	10,000,000	7a	Q	Apr 1, 14	275	325
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	385	395
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Mar 31,14	200	225
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Feb 2, 14	135	145
Germania	200,000	12½	S	Jan 2, 14	380	400
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	450	500
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	190	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	275	290
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	Q	Apr 1, 14	600	650
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	.....	270	285
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	500	515
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	175	182
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	600	615
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8e	S	Jan 2, 14	310	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	245	250
Met. Nat.	6,000,000	3	Q	May 12, 14	248	250
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	167	175
Mer. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	170	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	300	335
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	177	185
Mutual	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	310	325
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	.....	..	..
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	210	225
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 14	370	380
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 1, 14	725	850
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Apr 15,14	162	170
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 1, 14	295	305
People's ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	365	375
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 14	225	240
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	415	430
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	395	425
Sherman Nat.	200,000	..	S	Feb 1, 14	100	110
State	1,000,000	5	S	.....	125	135
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	170	185
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	100	135
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	S	Dec 31,13	145	150
West Side	200,000	6	S	Mar 31,14	275	..
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	480	515

a—Quarterly div. of 5% paid on First Security Co. April 1.
b—Incl. 3% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Buff. Gas	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Buff. Gas pf.	1,718,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Do 5s, '47	5,805,000	2½	S	A. & O.	40	45
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '53	..	..	..	.....	..	..
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Cities Serv.	15,718,380	½	M	May 1, 14	102	104
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	M	May 1, 14	86¼	86¾
Col. G. & E. 6s, '27	19,091,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica. 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do deb. mg. 5s, '30..	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
Day. Gas 6s.	1,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
E. O. G. 1st 5s	18,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 13	130	133
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
L. Gas 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	7¾	9
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	96	100
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98½
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	95	100
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¼
N. Y. & Q. G. Co. 1st 5s,	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	96	98
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96¼	97
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1½	Q	Jul 15,13	40	41
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15, 14	81	83
Do 1st 6s	800,000	..	..	.....	90	101
Port. G. & C. 5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '22..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	103½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	102¼
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,882,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1940..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	6,159,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78¼	80
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	101
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col. tr. 5s, '35..	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92¼	97½
Wash'ton G.	2,800,000	Y	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
Do 5s, '60..	3,457,800	2½	S	M. & N.	106⅛	106⅞
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	4⅜
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s, '58	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	825	865
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	415	420
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 14	150	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	465	480
Col.-Knick.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	425	440
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 14	1015	1020
Citizens	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 14	185	195
Commercial	1,000,000	..	..	.....	300	310
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,14	400	415
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	.....	..	..
Farm. Loan ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 14	1100	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	36	S	Jan 2, 14	210	220
Fulton	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,13	235	250
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Jan 2, 14	275	300
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	552	557
Home	750,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	270	285
Hudson	500,000	2	S	Mar 31,14	100	112
Kings Co.	500,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	130	135
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	370	..
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	152	158
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,07	116	126
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 31,14	360	375
Nassau	500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	135	140
New York	8,000,000	8	Q	May 1, 14	125	135
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	2	S	Mar 31,14	595	605
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	Q	Dec 10,13	975	1000
Queens Co.	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 14	275	280
Real Estate	5,000,000	5	Q	May 31,14	400	408
Richmond	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	385	395
Standard	2,000,000	6	S	Mar 31,14	410	420

b—Incl. 2% extra
e—Also a Christmas div. of 2%, payable Dec. 23, 1913.
f—Incl. 3% extra.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS, WEEK ENDED MAY 23

Range for Year 1913. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1914. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Dividend Paid.	Fc.	Period	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	COMPANY.	—Week Ended May 23.— First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Clos'g a Yr'r Ago.	Week's Net Change.	Sales, W'k Ended May 23.
150	110	108 Mar.	11	97 Feb.	20	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	$12,000,000	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	101	101	98¾	98¾	..	— 4¼	200
24⅜	18	28⅝ May	18	20⅜ Jan.	6		..	..	7,500,000	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	23½	23⅝	21½	23⅛	..	— ⅝	16,400
9	7⅝	14¼ Feb.	20	8⅝ Jan.	6		..	..	24,985,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	..	— ⅛	100
49	40	49 Jan.	26	41¾ May	14		..	..	15,700,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	45	44	43	44	..	+ 1⅝	300
80¼	61	78¼ Feb.	4	68¼ Apr.	25	May 25, 1914	1½	Q	153,887,900	Amalgamated Copper Co.	73⅝	73⅞	72⅛	73¼	75⅛	+ ½	52,250
57	45¼	60½ Mar.	19	47⅜ Jan.	2	Apr. 15, 1914	1	Q	18,330,900	American Agri. Chemical Co.	55	55	54	54	49	— 1	300
99	90	97½ Jan.	23	91 Jan.	8	Apr. 15, 1914	1½	Q	27,112,700	American Agri. Chemical Co. pf.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	..	+ 1¼	110
50¾	19¾	28½ Jan.	22	19⅝ Apr.	23	Nov. 15, 1912	1½	..	15,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co.	23	23	21¾	22	30¼	— ⅛	1,250
80	65	73¾ Jan.	26	66 May	4	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	5,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	70	70	70	72½	+ 3	..	310
99½	80¼	87½ Feb.	11	80 Apr.	25	Mar. 31, 1914	1¾	Q	4,000,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co.	..	..	..	87	94½	..	..
138½	127¾	146¼ Feb.	20	129½ Jan.	12	Mar. 31, 1914	2	Q	5,000,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf	..	..	..	136½	..	..	..
46⅞	21	35½ Jan.	27	22⅞ Apr.	20		..	..	41,233,300	American Can Co.	28¼	28⅝	27¼	27⅝	34	— ½	6,225
120½	80¼	96 Jan.	24	87¼ Apr.	24	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	41,233,300	American Can Co. pf.	91	91⅝	90¼	90¼	94¼	— ⅜	925
56⅝	36½	53½ Feb.	4	44¾ Jan.	5	Apr. 1, 1914	½	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co.	50¾	51¼	50	50¾	45⅜	+ ⅛	2,800
117	108	118 Mar.	9	114 Jan.	20	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	113⅝	+ ⅜	320
73½	50¼	68 Jan.	26	60 Jan.	5	Jan. 1, 1914	3	SA	20,535,500	American Cities pf.	64	64½	64	64½	71½	..	300
87	80	86¼ Mar.	24	83 Apr.	28	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	10,726,700	American Coal Products	84	84	84	84	85	..	50
100¼	103	106 Jan.	16	102¼ Apr.	22	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	2,500,000	American Coal Products pf.	..	..	..	105	..	..	..
57¾	33½	46¼ Feb.	9	37½ Jan.	8	June 1, 1911	2½	..	20,237,100	American Cotton Oil Co.	42½	43¼	42	42	40	+ ¼	960
98	92½	97⅝ Mar.	30	94½ Jan.	15	Dec. 1, 1913	3	SA	10,198,600	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	..	..	..	97¾	..	..	..
168	95	116½ Jan.	24	100 Jan.	9	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	18,000,000	American Express Co.	104½	104½	104½	104½	160	+ ½	100
55¾	24⅜	53¾ Feb.	6	4 Apr.	18		..	..	11,274,100	American Hide & Leather Co.	4	4	4	4	..	..	200
30¾	12⅝	25¾ Feb.	6	18⅞ Apr.	25	Aug. 15, 1905	1	..	12,548,300	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	22¾	+ ⅜	100
27⅛	17	32⅜ Feb.	20	24 Jan.	2	July 20, 1907	1¾	..	19,045,100	American Ice Securities Co.	31½	31⅝	31	31½	25	+ ¼	3,280
12¾	6¾	11⅞ Jan.	23	9⅝ Apr.	24		..	..	16,750,000	American Linseed Co.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	9½	..	50
33⅜	20	31¾ Jan.	16	27⅛ Apr.	23	Sep. 1, 1908	1¾	..	16,750,000	American Linseed Co. pf.	..	..	..	29	28½	..	..
44½	27	37¾ Jan.	31	28 Apr.	24	Aug. 26, 1908	1¼	..	25,000,000	American Locomotive	32½	33¼	32½	32½	33¾	— ⅝	920
109¾	94	102½ Mar.	25	96 Jan.	6	Apr. 21, 1914	1¾	Q	25,000,000	American Locomotive pf.	..	..	..	98⅞	102	..	..
11	6¼	9¼ Jan.	28	7 Jan.	13		..	..	5,743,100	American Malt Corporation	7	7	7	7	..	— ½	310
61¼	41½	50¾ Jan.	24	42 Jan.	2	May 2, 1914	2	SA	8,539,000	American Malt Corporation pf.	..	..	..	45	50	..	..
74⅝	58¼	71⅛ Feb.	4	57 Apr.	25	Mar. 16, 1914	1	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	64¾	64⅞	63¼	64⅛	69½	+ ⅛	5,400
105	97	105 Jan.	27	97⅛ Apr.	25	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	101¾	+ ⅛	700
86	79½	85 Jan.	19	79¾ Apr.	28	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	30,000,000	American Smelting Sec. pf., B.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	..	10
163	150	172 Jan.	31	157 Apr.	25	Apr. 1, 1914	3	Q	11,001,700	American Snuff Co.	165	165	166	165	175	+ 1	100
100	100	103 May	1	99⅛ Jan.	9	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	8,641,000	American Snuff Co. pf., new	..	..	..	105	..	..	..
40¾	32	37¼ Feb.	16	28 Jan.	6	Mar. 31, 1914	½	Q	16,218,000	American Steel Foundries	31½	32½	31¼	32	31	+ 1	400
115	99⅞	109¾ Jan.	24	97 Mar.	12	Apr. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co.	106¼	108⅜	105⅝	105½	111⅜	..	5,700
116¾	110¾	113⅞ Jan.	7	107¾ Mar.	31	Apr. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	113	113	112½	112½	111½	+ ½	200
68	50	59 Feb.	10	59 Feb.	10	Mar. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	14,000,000	American Tel. & Cable Co.	..	..	..	59	..	..	..
140	110	124¼ Jan.	30	117⅛ Jan.	2	Apr. 15, 1914	2	Q	344,656,800	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	122¾	122¾	121¾	121¾	129⅝	— ¾	1,200
234½	200	236 Mar.	23	215 Apr.	25	Mar. 2, 1914	5	QO	40,242,400	American Tobacco Co.	225	228	225	225	227½	..	400
105¾	90	107 May	13	101¾ Jan.	7	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	51,821,600	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	107	107	106¼	106¼	107	104	+ ¼	624
25¼	15	20¾ Jan.	28	13½ Mar.	4		..	..	20,000,000	American Woolen Co.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	20	— ¼	400
85	74	83 Jan.	26	72½ Mar.	4	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	40,000,000	American Woolen Co. pf.	..	..	..	76	77½	..	..
32¾	11⅞	17⅜ Jan.	23	10 Apr.	22	Apr. 1, 1913	1	Q	12,500,000	American Writing Paper pf.	12½	12½	12½	12¼	26½	— ⅝	100
41¾	30⅞	38½ Feb.	3	30¼ May	8	Apr. 15, 1914	75c	Q	108,312,500	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	32¾	32¾	32	32¼	38	— ¼	5,300
120	22	29⅞ Jan.	8	14½ Apr.	23	Oct. 1, 1913	1	..	9,000,000	Assets Realization Co.	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	..	..	100
48	42¼	43 Jan.	29	43 Jan.	29	Apr. 15, 1914	..	..	40,000,000	Associated Oil Co.	..	..	..	43	..	..	..
100¾	90¼	100⅝ Jan.	23	91¼ Apr.	25	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	195,715,000	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	96½	97	95¼	95¾	96⅞	— ¼	5,550
102⅜	90	101⅝ Feb.	9	97¼ Jan	13	Feb. 2, 1914	2½	SA	114,199,500	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	100½	100½	100	100	99⅝	— ⅜	420
133⅜	112	126 Jan.	23	116 Jan.	3	Jan. 10, 1914	3½	SA	67,558,000	Atlantic Coast Line.	123½	123½	122	122	122⅜	— 1½	500
53¼	38¼	52¼ Mar.	5	38¼ Jan.	7	Jan. 1, 1914	1	SA	20,000,000	BALDWIN LOCOMO. WORKS.	48½	48¼	48	48	49	..	200
102¾	100¼	108¾ May	21	102½ Jan.	9	Jan. 1, 1914	3½	SA	20,000,000	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	108⅝	108⅝	108¾	108¾	108¾	103¼	+ ⅜	403
106¾	99⅝	99⅝ Jan.	26	87¼ Apr.	24	Mar. 2, 1914	3	SA	152,314,800	Baltimore & Ohio.	92⅞	93⅜	91⅛	92¾	98¾	+ 1⅛	6,315
88	77¼	83⅝ Jan.	29	77⅝ Jan.	6	Mar. 30, 1914	1½	Q	60,000,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	..	..	..	81½	79	..	..
1⅛	..	1¼ Feb.	10	½ Apr.	24	Dec. 31, 1907	12½c	..	8,931,980	Batopilas Mining	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	..	100
41½	25	44¾ Mar.	11	29½ Jan.	2		..	..	14,802,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	42½	43¼	40⅝	42	33½	— ⅝	5,320
73	62¼	86 Mar.	11	68 Jan.	10	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	14,908,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85⅝	70	+ ⅝	885
95	83¾	94¼ Mar.	6	87½ Jan.	3	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	65,943,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	92¾	93¼	92¼	92⅝	92⅜	+ ⅝	14,750
137½	120	130 Jan.	24	121 Jan.	6	Apr. 2, 1914	1½	Q	17,999,000	Brooklyn Union Gas.	127½	128¼	127½	127½	132	..	340
..	..	91 May	20	90¼ May	6	May 1, 1914	1¾	Q	3,900,000	Brown Shoe Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	..	+ ¾	123
8⅜	6¼	8⅝ Feb.	2	6½ Apr.	14		..	..	7,000,000	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co.	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
116	100¼	108⅝ May	14	108⅝ May	14	Feb. 16, 1914	3	SA	10,500,000	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh.	..	..	..	108⅜	..	..	..
31	25	29 Jan.	27	26 Jan.	13	Mar. 2, 1914	¾	Q	14,647,200	Butterick Co.	..	..	..	26½	..	..	..
56½	16	30⅝ Feb.	9	18 Jan.	2	July 1, 1913	1¼	..	14,670,800	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM	20⅝	21⅝	20⅝	21	37½	+ 1⅞	3,100
56	45	68 Mar.	20	50⅝ Jan.	2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	12,350,500	California Petroleum pf.	57¼	60	57¼	58½	67¼	+ 1⅞	1,500
63	58½	61¼ Jan.	15	60 Apr.	20	Feb. 2, 1914	1½	SA	15,000,000	Canada Southern	60	60	60	60	..	..	100
208¾	204	220½ Feb.	4	186¼ Apr.	27	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q	29,905,200	Canadian Pacific	194	195½	192¾	194¾	237	+ 1⅝	26,900
103⅝	90¼	95⅛ Jan.	16	80½ Apr.	23	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	11,572,900	Case (J. I.) Threshing Machine pf	86¼	86¾	86¼	86½	100	+ 3½	100
38½	17	36⅝ Mar.	23	25⅞ Jan.	14	Feb. 2, 1914	2	Q	39,599,200	Central Leather Co.	36½	36¾	35¼	35½	122¾	..	6,900
91¾	88	101¼ Mar.	4	94⅞ Jan.	6	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	33,279,200	Central Leather Co. pf.	100½	100½	100	100	92¾	— ⅜	535
362	275	320 Jan.	23	310 Jan.	12	May 1, 1914	2	Q	27,436,800	Central of New Jersey	..	..	..	320	..	..	..
116	100	106 Jan.	30	105 Jan.	19	Apr. 8, 1914	1½	Q	10,000,000	Central & South American Tel.	106	106	106	106	108	..	2
80	57¼	68 Jan.	22	48¾ May	9	Mar. 31, 1914	1	Q	62,793,700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	53	53	49½	52¾	65⅞	+ ¼	32,300
18	7½	11⅛ Jan.	6	9 May	7	Feb. 15, 1910	2	..	19,537,800	Chicago & Alton.	..	..	..	9	16	..	..
22⅝	17½	19 Jan.	22	12 Apr.	1	Jan. 16, 1911	2	..	19,487,600	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	..	12	25¼	..	..
168	141¼	156¼ Jan.	22	132¼ Apr.	21		..	..	45,188,900	Chicago Great Western.	13⅝	14½	12⅞	12⅞	18⅝	— ⅝	4,200
285	185	231 Mar.	7	214 May	6		..	..	43,812,200	Chicago Great Western pf.	35¼	36¼	35	35	..	..	4,150
116¼	106½	118 Mar.	18	111⅜ Jan.	6	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	116,855,400	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	100¾	101¾	100¼	100½	108¾	..	6,600
48½	30	36 Feb.	5	28 Jan.	15	Nov.,	1896	1	12,000,000	Long Island	..	..	..	32¼	37	..	..
39½	21	38 Jan.	26	29⅜ Apr.	24		..	..	8,000,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	..	..	..	31	31	..	..
103	80	105 Mar.	16	101 Apr.	22		..	..	5,000,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 1st pf.	..	..	..	102⅞	99	..	..
93	84	95 Jan.	9	89 Jan.	2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	2,000,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 2d pf.	..	..	..	92¼	90	..	..
200	150	190 Apr.	7	166 Jan.	20	May 1, 1914	1¾	Q	11,135,800	Lorillard (P.) Co.	175	175	172	172	170	+ 1	200
116¼	106	115¼ Mar.	14	110 Jan.	6	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	11,174,900	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	..	112	110	..	..
142¼	126¼	141⅞ Jan.	19	131¼ Apr.	25	Feb. 10, 1914	3½	QA	72,000,000	Louisville & Nashville	137⅞	137⅞	137	137	135¼	+ ⅛	400
87	75⅜	87⅜ Feb.	20	76 Apr.	25												
69	62	70 Jan.	27	63¼ Jan.	2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	41,380,480	MACKAY COMPANIES	82	82	82	82	82	+ 3	100
132⅝	127	133 Feb.	7	128 Jan.	5	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	50,000,000	Mackay Companies pf.	68⅜	68¼	68⅜	68¼	67½	..	378
76⅞	65	69¼ Jan.	17	57 Mar.	31				56,874,800	Manhattan Elevated gtd.	131⅞	131¾	131¼	131⅜	130¾	..	10
105¾	97½	101⅜ Feb.	9	97⅞ Apr.	21	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	15,000,000	May Department Stores.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	70	— 1⅝	100
47⅞	27	3¾ Jan.	27	2 May	14	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	8,002,500	May Department Stores pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	102½	+ ⅝	100
19¼	12½	15¼ Jan.	30	7⅝ May	13				44,588,400	Mercantile Marine	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	..	..	100
78¼	41⅝	75½ Feb.	9	46½ Jan.	2	Aug. 30, 1913	1½	..	48,733,400	Mercantile Marine pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	15¾	+ ⅜	100
90¾	60	87 Feb.	4	67 May	2	Oct. 20, 1913	2	..	34,004,300	Mexican Petroleum	63½	64	61½	62½	65⅝	— ½	2,700
26½	20⅝	24⅝ Feb.	16	21 May	7	May 15, 1914	50c	Q	9,796,400	Mexican Petroleum pf.	..	..	..	73	..	..	..
23½	12	16¼ Jan.	31	12 Apr.	18	July 15, 1904	2½	..	3,734,975	Miami Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22	22¼	23⅜	..	3,450
47	30	35½ Jan.	22	30 Apr.	14	Jan. 15, 1910	2½	..	11,428,800	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	12⅝	12¾	12½	12½	16	..	210
142¼	119¼	137 Feb.	5	117⅝ Apr.	27	Apr. 15, 1914	3½	SA	5,672,900	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
145	131	145 Feb.	2	140 Jan.	2	Apr. 15, 1914	3½	SA	25,206,800	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	125½	126	124⅞	124⅞	132	— ⅛	850
88¼	81½	84⅜ Jan.	31	83 Jan.	21	Apr. 1, 1914	3½	SA	12,603,400	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	143	143	143	143	..	+ 3	100
23½	18⅛	24 Jan.	22	14¼ Apr.	22				11,163,600	M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line.	..	..	..	84½	..	..	..
64⅞	52	60 Jan.	30	35 Apr.	25				63,300,300	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	23¼	— ⅝	400
27¾	21¼	30 Jan.	27	15½ Mar.	30	Nov. 10, 1913	2	SA	13,000,000	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	41¼	41⅞	40	40	59½	— 1⅝	400
*100	*100	104½ Mar.	10	104½ Mar.	30	Jan. 30, 1908	1½	..	83,112,500	Missouri Pacific	19	19⅛	15⅞	17	35⅞	— 1⅝	55,770
..	..	50 Mar.	26	46 Apr.	25	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	7,500,000	Moline Plow 1st pf.	..	..	..	104½	..	..	..
..	..	102⅜ May	23	101 Apr.	27	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	18,476,100	Detroit Edison	112¼	112½	112½	112½	..	..	4
..	..	110 Feb.	25	110 Feb.	25	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	12,500,000	Montana Power	47⅛	48	47⅛	47⅜	..	+ ⅜	1,260
21⅜	9⅝	20½ Mar.	4	13⅜ Apr.	20	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	9,100,000	Montana Power pf.	102¼	102¾	102	102¾	..	+ ⅜	525
*163	*161	166¼ Mar.	26	166¼ Mar.	26	Oct. 31, 1912	½	..	5,000,000	Montgomery Ward pf.	..	..	..	110	..	..	..
		6 Feb.	26	4 Apr.	27		..	..	12,000,000	Morris & Essex.	..	..	..	136¼	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..		..	..	12,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
		50 Apr.	26	9 Apr.	20		..	..	10,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	..	..	..	9	12½	..	..
32⅜	29¾	32¼ Jan.	23	25¾ Apr.	25				112,378,900	ERIE	29¼	29¼	28¼	29⅜	28⅝	+ ½	13,000
47¾	40¾	47¾ Jan.	27	40¼ Apr.	25	Feb. 20, 1907	2	..	47,892,400	Erie 1st pf.	44½	44⅝	43¼	44⅝	43½	+ 1⅜	2,100
40¾	34¾	40¾ Jan.	23	35 Jan.	2	Apr. 9, 1907	2	..	16,000,000	Erie 2d pf.	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¼	35¼	+ 1	300
19	14	15 Jan.	24	7½ May	2	Jan. 15, 1909	1½	..	6,000,000	FEDERAL MINING & SMELT.	8	8	8	8	..	..	2
44	33	43 Jan.	27	31¼ Apr.	20	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q	12,000,000	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	35	35	35	35	..	— 1½	204
183¾	176	180 Jan.	23	160 Apr.	27	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	10,856,900	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.					184½	..	..
100¾	100	100 Apr.	21	107½ Feb.	2	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	13,749,400	General Chemical Co. pf.	109	109	109	109	106¾	..	105
151	129¾	150⅝ Feb.	20	140 Jan.	3	Apr. 15, 1914	2	Q	101,388,800	General Electric Co.	147⅜	148¾	146¾	147¾	140¾	+ ⅛	3,983
46	25	84⅞ May	15	37⅜ Jan.	2				16,024,500	General Motors	84¼	84⅞	82	84	25	+ ½	3,200
81	70	95 Feb.	19	77¼ Jan.	5	May 1, 1914	3½	SA	14,341,900	General Motors pf.	93	93½	93	93½	73	+ ½	900
66	15⅝	28⅝ Apr.	17	19⅜ Jan.	17	Feb. 15, 1913	1	..	60,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	26¼	26¼	25¼	25¼	32	— 1¾	2,450
102¾	79¾	101 Mar.	3	79¾ Jan.	2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	90	90	88⅞	89⅞	93	— ⅛	420
132⅝	115¼	134¾ Feb.	4	119 Apr.	25	May 1, 1914	1¾	Q	230,904,700	Great Northern pf.	125	125¼	123⅝	124⅛	127⅝	— ⅛	5,450
128	116¼	131¼ Feb.	10	129 Jan.	20					Gt. Nor., pf. stub rcts., full paid.	..	..	..	125½	..	..	..
41¾	25½	39¼ Jan.	19	29¼ Apr.	27	Nov. 25, 1913	50c	..	1,500,000	Great Northern cfs. for ore prop.	38¼	38¼	32½	32⅝	34⅜	..	1,300
52¾	40¾	57½ Apr.	2	44⅜ Jan.	8	Apr. 1, 1914	87½c	Q	20,391,800	Guggenheim Exploration	55	55¼	54½	54½	45⅞	— ⅝	2,000
87	80	*84 Mar.	7	*80 Apr.	14	May 16, 1914	2½	SA	15,000,000	HAVANA EL. RY., L. & P.				*90		..	..
96	90	*96 Mar.	6	*92 Feb.	5	May 16, 1914	3	SA	15,000,000	Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf.				90		..	..
180	150	165 Feb.	4	159 Apr.	24	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q	4,000,000	Helme (G. W.) Co.				159	150	..	..
113	109	115 Mar.	26	110 Jan.	13	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	3,941,000	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.				113½		..	..
129	125	127 Jan.	31	125 Jan.	24	Mar. 31, 1914	2	Q	11,000,000	Hocking Valley				127		..	..
120	100⅜	120¾ Mar.	14	113¼ Apr.	29	May 25, 1914	65c	M	25,116,000	Homestake Mining				113½		..	..
126⅝	102¾	115 Jan.	26	107 Jan.	7	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA	100,296,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL				111¾	115¼	..	..
19½	18¾	18½ Mar.	24	15½ Jan.	2				14,459,160	Inspiration Consolidated Copper.	17	17	16¼	16⅞	17⅞	— ⅛	2,800
19¾	16⅜	20 Jan.	24	13¼ Apr.	25				60,419,500	Interboro-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛	1,200
66⅞	45	63⅜ May	6	53 Apr.	25				16,955,900	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	62¼	63	61⅝	62	51	— ¼	4,600
38	30	38½ Mar.	30	38½ Mar.	30				28,784,100	Inter.-Met. pf. vot. t. c. ext.				58½		..	..
30	5	10 Jan.	24	4 Jan.	8				1,620,000	International Agricultural Co.				6¾	8	..	..
90	28	36 Jan.	26	25 Mar.	23	Jan. 15, 1913	3½	..	12,935,600	International Agricultural Co. pf.				25		..	..
111¾	96	113½ Jan.	22	100¾ Apr.	25	Apr. 15, 1914	1½	Q	39,997,700	International Harvester, N. J.	106⅝	108⅝	106	107½	106	— 1	1,200
118	111	118½ Mar.	4	113¼ Jan.	3	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	QO	29,998,400	International Harvester, N. J. pf.	116	116	112½	116	112½	..	..
110¾	95½	112 Jan.	22	100 Apr.	24	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	39,906,800	International Harvester Corp.	105	105	105	105	104	— 1	418
114⅝	101¼	113 Feb.	13	111¼ Mar.	31	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	29,997,000	International Harvester Corp. pf.				114¼	113½	..	..
12⅜	6¼	10⅞ Feb.	2	7⅝ Apr.	21				17,442,900	International Paper Co.	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9¼	..	100
48¼	32¼	41 Jan.	31

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Three Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes, Due June 1, 1914,

OF

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company has arranged with holders of a large amount of the above notes that they will extend the time for the payment of the principal thereof **for one year, viz.: until June 1, 1915,** with interest from and after June 1, 1914, at the rate of **six per cent.** instead of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on December 1 and June 1, principal and interest payable in gold coin, and has executed an Extension Agreement dated May 11, 1914, with the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and deposited and pledged thereunder **$3,000,000** face value of **St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series "A," due July 1, 1952, as additional security** for the payment of said extended notes.

Noteholders may become parties to said Extension Agreement and avail themselves of the benefit and additional security thereof by depositing their notes with coupons due June 1, 1914, with **Union Trust Company of New York, as Depositary,** at its office, No. 80 Broadway, New York City, or with any other Depositary designated by it.

The Depositary will issue temporary receipts for deposited notes without charge to noteholders. On the Extension Agreement becoming definitive, as therein provided, the Railway Company will pay to holders of receipts on presentation thereof, on or after June 1, 1914, at the office of the Depositary named therein, the instalment of interest payable on said notes on said date, said payment to be noted on the receipts. The receipts will be exchangeable for an equivalent amount of extended notes, with additional coupon sheets annexed, when such notes and coupon sheets are ready for delivery; or in the event that the Extension Agreement shall not become definitive, holders of receipts will be entitled to the return of notes of equal face amount, with the coupon payable June 1, 1914, attached, on surrender of such receipts to the Depositary.

The Extension Agreement further provides that any or all of the notes so extended shall be redeemable at 101 with accrued interest at any time on sixty days' notice.

Copies of the Extension Agreement may be obtained at the office of the Company or of any Depositary.

Noteholders should deposit their notes on or before May 25, 1914, as provided in the Extension Agreement. The Railway Company has reserved the right to rescind the Extension Agreement if its Board of Directors shall determine on or before June 1, 1914, that holders of a sufficient amount of said notes have not agreed to extend the same.

New York, May 13, 1914.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

By

B. F. BUSH,

President.

The Board of Directors calls the attention of the Noteholders to the fact that no underwriting of the whole or of any part of the above note issue has been arranged. The Company thus saves the payment of commissions for underwriting and, by addressing itself directly to the Noteholders, wishes to emphasize the very short time remaining for the deposit of the notes.

It is imperative that Noteholders deposit without delay if they wish to secure the benefit of additional securities and the higher rate of interest on extended notes.

By order of the Board,

A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, May 18, 1914.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, County of Albany.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, vs. THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, Defendant.

Please take notice that, pursuant to Sec. 158 of the General Corporation Law, John F. Yawger, as Receiver of The Metropolitan Surety Company, filed his account as such Receiver covering the period from June 30, 1913, to May 1, 1914, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Albany, and a duplicate thereof, together with the vouchers, with Hon. Thomas Carmody, the Attorney General of the State of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1914, and that said Receiver will make application to the Supreme Court, County of Albany, at a Special Term thereof appointed to be held in and for said County, at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the 13th day of June, 1914, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard:

1. For an order of this Court directing said Receiver to pay such dividend as the Court may deem proper, pro rata to all the creditors whose claims have been allowed herein.

2. That this Court determine whether any creditor shall be preferred in any respect over other creditors.

3. That the said account of the said John F. Yawger, as Receiver of the Metropolitan Surety Company, be judicially settled, and the amount of the said John F. Yawger's commissions and additional allowance, as Receiver of the Metropolitan Surety Company, be determined.

4. For an order of this Court directing that the bond heretofore given by John F. Yawger, as Receiver herein, be reduced to such sum as this Court may deem proper, after the dividends proposed upon this application have been paid out by the said Receiver.

5. For such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Dated New York, May 12, 1914.

EDWARD R. FINCH,
Attorney for John F. Yawger, as Receiver of the Metropolitan Surety Company, office and Post Office address 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To
Hon. THOMAS CARMODY, Attorney General of the State of New York, The Capitol, Albany, New York.
Hon. FRANK HASCROUCK, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, Albany, New York.
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, surety on the official bond of John F. Yawger, as Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.
ARTHUR J. McCLURE, Esq., Attorney for John H. McClement, as Chairman of the Stockholders' Protective Committee, 61 Broadway, New York City.
All stockholders and creditors and parties claiming to be creditors of The Metropolitan Surety Company, and all owners or holders of policies of insurance or agreements of indemnity or guaranty issued or entered into by The Metropolitan Surety Company.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,862.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the petition of MILTON E. HORN and EDMUND B. BESSELIEVRE, doing business as the firm of HORN & BESSELIEVRE adjudged bankrupt.

To the creditors of Milton E. Horn and Edmund B. Besselievre, composing the firm of Horn & Besselievre, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1914, the said Horn and Besselievre were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 23d, 1914.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS M. SALISBURY, bankrupt.—No. 19,875.

To the creditors of Francis M. Salisbury, of the City, County and State of New York and District aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1914, the said Francis M. Salisbury was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, May 22d, 1914.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 18,540.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. GOLD and MORRIS BOXERMAN, individually and as copartners doing business under the trade name of ROYAL BAG & PAPER CO., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Joseph L. Gold and Morris Boxerman, individually, and as copartners doing business under the trade name of Royal Bag & Paper Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1914, the said Joseph L. Gold and Morris Boxerman, individually and as copartners doing business under the trade name of Royal Bag & Paper Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 23d, 1914.

NO. 19,850.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH R. de GRATRESSE, individually and as a member of TURNBULL CONSTRUCTION CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph R. de Gratresse, individually and as a member of Turnbull Construction Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1914, the said Joseph R. de Gratresse, individually and as a member of Turnbull Construction Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 23d, 1914.

NO. 19,648.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SUPERIOR COSTUME & DRESS COMPANY, a domestic corporation, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Superior Costume & Dress Company, a domestic corporation, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1914, the said Superior Costume & Dress Company, a domestic corporation, was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,306, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 23, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—FLISS BROTHERS AND GORDON, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Fliss and Max Gordon, individually, and as copartners doing business as Fliss Bros. & Gordon, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 11th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 29th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York May 26, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,849.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAY DE SOUSA HAINES, Bankrupt.—No. 18,720.

Notice is hereby given that May de Sousa Haines, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated May 12th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 29th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 22d, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,881.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ETHEL JACKSON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Ethel Jackson, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1914, the said Ethel Jackson was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 23d, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HERMAN BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Bernstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 18, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 29th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—STELLA WECHSLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Stella Wechsler, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 22d, 1914, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 29th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—NATHAN GROSSMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Grossman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 6th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 29th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York May 26, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNGAR & ZWEIBEL, Bankrupts.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 25th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 132 West 31st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, silks, manufactured coats and suits, machinery, two motors, typewriter, safe, cutting machines, fixtures, &c.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK GLASSNER, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 25th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 897½ Westchester Av., and immediately thereafter at 979 East 163d St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, carpets, rugs, beds, tables, chairs, sideboards, dressers, fixtures, &c.

LOUIS D. FROHLICH, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 135 Broadway, New York.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

FINDS EXPORT FIELD CLEAR OF TRUST LAW

Combinations Necessary There, C. F. Randolph Holds, if We Are to Gain Trade.

MUST NOT ABUSE POWER

Foreign Trade Convention to be Told They Can Be So Organized as to Withstand Attack.

One of the subjects that will come before the Foreign Trade Convention that is to meet in Washington this week is that of export associations, by which a number of manufacturers combine to invade the field abroad.

The need for such combination, if American manufacturers are to meet successfully the competition of other nations, either in their own homes or in neutral markets, has often been emphasized. The foreign trade of American steel manufacturers, for instance, was unimportant and spasmodic in the days before the organization of the United States Steel Corporation and the establishment of its export department, the United States Steel Products Company.

James A. Farrell, now President of the United States Steel Corporation, who organized the foreign branch, has explained that it had been found impossible to establish any effective foreign trade until there was an organization big enough to have agencies at many points and to be continuously in business, in good times and bad.

The success of the new policy adopted by the Steel Corporation soon attracted the attention of independent steel manufacturers, and a plan was formulated by which they should join in establishing a foreign agency system to handle the products of the various mills. This plan was abandoned because of the shadow cast by the Sherman law. Such a combination, involving price agreements and common sales agents, would be clearly illegal if it concerned domestic trade, and doubt has always existed as to its status where foreign trade was concerned.

In connection with the coming convention Carman F. Randolph of this city has prepared an opinion on this subject in which he reaches the conclusion that the purpose of export associations is beyond the purview of the Sherman act, and that they may be organized in such a way as to withstand attack in the courts.

Weapon in Hands of Rivals.

"Whatever may be advisable," he says, "by way of public encouragement of export trade, it should be unthinkable that our laws are even open to the suspicion of forbidding any expedient method of promoting it. Yet business men entertain sufficient doubt of the validity of export associations under the Anti-Trust act to prevent the employment of this, in some cases, advantageous method of marketing commodities abroad to their own and their country's profit. This method has for years been a strong weapon in the hands of our rivals. It should now be recognized here because, having turned away from the policy of high protection, we must remove all barriers to our competition in the world's markets. Let the openings in the tariff wall be for exit as well as for entrance."

Mr. Randolph first discusses the question whether there is an unlawful or improper discrimination against friendly nations in allowing our people to sell in their markets commodities produced or assembled under conditions forbidden for the home market. He finds there is not, especially as our greatest competitors among foreign nations foster industrial combinations.

"Had all the reference to foreign commerce," he says, "been omitted from the Anti-Trust act, there would have been no breach of duty toward other nations. So there will be none if now we recognize export combinations."

Can't Regulate Prices Abroad.

The main purpose of the act, says Mr. Randolph, is to protect consumers from monopoly prices, and the question arises whether persons in foreign countries are to be included among such consumers.

"The prohibitions of the act," he argues, "cannot reach out to the production, assembling, and transportation in foreign territory of articles sent hither, though these processes be monopolistic. For it is the universal, the self-evident rule that the laws of one nation cannot regulate the policy of another. In the matter of our exports this rule naturally works in reverse order—the prohibitions of the act do not affect the handling of our commodities in the foreign market.

"Since the consummation of an export association's purpose—sale in a foreign market—is beyond the reach of our statute, it would be absurd to argue that the mere inception of the purpose in this country initiates a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

"The act's unconcern with the purpose covers the price arrangement which promoted the previous relieving association from the domestic market would, presumptively at least, condemn it. Taking then, as we justly may, the purpose as the primary and principal test of status, we find the association inoffensive—and here is the critical question—it seeks to execute the purpose by unlawful means, that is to say, by imposing an undue restraint on domestic trade in the course of producing or assembling commodities for export.

"While the purpose of an association is, as we have seen, wholly inoffensive in itself, in the not inconceivable, though unlikely, event of its execution reacting adversely on domestic prices, the prohibitions of the act would apply.

Rule of Reason Applies.

"More importantly, an association must not abuse its buying power to the detriment of producers or employ unfair methods against competitors. Here the 'rule of reason' should be notably beneficial; first, because the purpose being lawful, the means are peculiarly entitled to relief from technical or petty embarrassments; second, because it may well happen that acts which might impose an undue restraint if confined to the home market would not have this effect if done in conducting or assembling commodities for the vast world market.

"Assuming that export association be encouraged and legal principles fairly defined, we come to organization and management. And here, over and above the ordinary details, it must be determined whether or to what degree organization and management shall be supervised by the Department of Commerce or other public authority.

"Export associations may, in my opinion, be arranged and operated so as to withstand attack in the courts. It remains to be seen whether business men will be inclined to take even the chance of attack. If not, Congress should remove the shadow of doubt by permissive legislation."

Parcel Post Extension Opposed.

The Merchants' Association of this city recently adopted a resolution against the increase of the parcel post weight limit from 50 to 100 pounds. This resolution, together with an explanatory statement of the reasons therefor, was sent to 119 commercial organizations in other parts of the country. Thus far forty-two of these bodies have taken similar action, two declined to oppose the increase, fifty-eight have the matter under advisement and seventeen have declared they cannot take action because the matter is outside their scope.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Gustav Vintschger, Henry Heide, Percival Kuhne, and Gustave Porges will represent the Merchants' Association of this city at the Sixth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and commercial organizations to be held in Paris next month.

More than 500 acceptances have already been received for the Sons of Members' dinner of the Merchants' Association, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening.

EXPEDITING TEST CASES.

Disputed Tariff Issues Sent Quickly to the Appraisers.

In order to get disputed questions involving the new tariff law decided judicially at the earliest possible date, Collector Malone is picking out importers' protests raising test constructions to be given the law and forwarding them promptly to the Board of United States General Appraisers for decision. In this way the Treasury Department expects to have both the board and the Customs Court interpret the law without the long delay characterizing the administration of former tariffs.

If this plan works out well it will make it possible for the department to issue instructions to officers of the customs as to the treatment of imported merchandise in the matter of classification fortified by judicial authority. It is figured that the expediting of the test cases will make for orderly administration, which under other acts has often been upset by late judicial rulings on lines of goods.

The Collector's practice leaves the ordinary protests of importers more or less hung up at the Custom House pending the disposal of the test issues. The disposition exists in some quarters to criticise this policy, as it delays importers' recovering possible refunds, besides ignoring priority in the filing of suits. The contention is that all protests should be sent to the board in the order filed. Legal representatives of the importing interests say the bunching of the test issues for immediate trial will keep them very busy for months to come. The tests cover goods entered under practically every schedule of the law.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 18	96⅞	96¾	94½	94
May 19	97½	96½	..	..
May 20	97⅞	97¼	..	..
May 21	97½	96⅞	95½	94¾
May 22	97	96¾	..	..
May 23	96¾	96¼	..	..
Week's range	97⅞	96½	95½	94

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 18	97⅛	96¾	88¾	87⅝	87	86⅝
May 19	97⅞	97½	88¾	87⅝	87⅞	86⅝
May 20	99⅝	98	89⅞	88½	88¼	87⅜
May 21	99⅝	97⅝	89¾	88¼	87⅞	86⅝
May 22	99⅝	97⅝	89¾	87⅝	87	86¼
May 23	98	96⅞	87⅞	87½	86⅝	86
Week's range	99⅝	96⅝	89⅞	87½	88¼	86

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 18	69⅛	68	65¼	64¾	66¼	65¾
May 19	69	68¼	67⅛	66¾	66¼	65¾
May 20	69⅝	69	67⅞	67¼	66⅝	66
May 21	69½	68½	67½	67¼	66¼	65¾
May 22	69⅝	68⅝	68	67¼	66⅜	65¾
May 23	70	69⅝	68½	68	66½	66¼
Week's range	70	68	68½	66¾	66½	65¾

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 18	40⅝	39¾	38¾	38⅜	37¼	36½
May 19	40⅞	40¼	39¾	38⅞	37⅝	36⅝
May 20	41⅛	40⅜	40⅛	39⅝	38⅜	37⅝
May 21	41½	40½	39⅝	38⅞	38½	37⅛
May 22	41	40⅜	39⅝	39	38½	37⅝
May 23	41¼	41	39¾	39½	38⅝	38¼
Week's range	41½	39¾	40¾	38⅜	38⅝	36¼

Provisions.

LARD.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 18	10.22	10.17	10.40	10.35
May 19	10.15	10.15	10.32	10.30
May 20	..	..	10.30	10.30
May 21	10.15	10.10	10.30	10.27
May 22	10.07	10.05	10.25	10.20
May 23	..	..	10.20	10.17
Week's range	10.22	10.05	10.40	10.17

RIBS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 18	11.45	11.35	11.55	11.45
May 19	11.35	11.30	11.45	11.42
May 20	11.37	11.35	11.47	11.42
May 21	11.37	11.30	11.47	11.37
May 22	11.33	11.27	11.42	11.33
May 23	11.27	11.22	11.35	11.30
Week's range	11.45	11.22	11.55	11.30

PORK.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 18	20.22	20.02	20.27	20.02
May 19	20.02	20.00	20.02	19.77
May 20	20.10	20.05	20.02	20.00
May 21	20.20	20.02	20.05	19.95
May 22	20.15	20.10	19.95	19.90
May 23	20.10	20.05	19.90	19.85
Week's range	20.22	20.00	20.27	19.85

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
May 18	12.06	12.96	12.60	12.54	12.13	12.02
May 19	12.99	12.93	12.56	12.47	12.09	11.99
May 20	13.09	12.94	12.65	12.54	12.26	12.09
May 21	13.30	13.07	12.79	12.61	12.47	12.23
May 22	13.27	13.08	12.70	12.58	12.36	12.20
May 23	13.40	13.19	12.74	12.58	12.32	12.16
W'k r'ge	13.40	12.93	12.77	12.47	12.47	11.99

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Bein, waists, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—F. L. Anker & Co.; F. L. Anker, cloaks, suits; Wallicks.

ATLANTA—A. Rich & Bros., Co.; D. A. Rich, dry goods; P. Rich, dry goods; 148 W. 23.

ATLANTA—Chamberlain, Johnson, Dubose Co.; A. H. Bernard, parasols, umbrellas; 20 East 46th St.; Collingwood.

ATLANTA—J. Frosnin, ladies' ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

ATLANTA—J. P. Allen & Co.; C. F. Wisenboch, notions; 1,261 Bway.; Latham.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. Rummel, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 214 Church.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; John W. Waters, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear, house dresses, petticoats, infants' wear; 31 Union Sq.

BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. M. Looby, ladies' wash dresses, skirts; 31 Union Sq.

BUFFALO—W. Adam Sons, W. Adam, trost, notions, leather goods; Miss L. Yoeckel, ribbons; Miss Lensenhuber, jewelry; 214 Church.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Merry, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 220 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss Weathered, costumes; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—E. Phillipsborn Outer Garment House; I. G. Rice, fall suits, dresses, waists; M. Phillipsborn, fall suits, dresses, waists; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—The Fair; W. H. Anderson, furs; 226 4th Av.

CHICAGO—World Millinery Co.; J. Landau, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Spitz Bros. & Meyer; R. J. Meyer, woolens; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss K. Leahey, laces, ladies' neckwear; 114 5th Av.; Wellington.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. Shepard, laces, neckwear, neckwear, trimmings, ladies' gloves; 116 W. 32d.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; W. F. Bilger, notions, laces, trimmings; 214 Church.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, wash dresses; Miss Arthur, jobs waists; 37 W. 26th.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—David Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, cloaks, suits; 48 Leonard.

COLUMBUS—M. J. Federman; C. Melancon, jobs wash dresses, skirts, children's dresses; 15 East 26th.

DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. & Cloak Co.; T. J. Livesy, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square; York.

KANSAS CITY—J. L. Greenstone, cloaks, millinery; Breslin.

LIMA, Ohio—M. J. Federman, job silk dresses; 15 East 26th.

LOS ANGELES—B'way Dept. Store; A. E. Kretchmer, cloaks, suits; 95 Madison Av.

MILWAUKEE—Schumacki-Locher Co.; Miss K. Laubenheimer, millinery; 640 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—Chas. A. Kaufmann Co.; A. J. Kaufman millinery, muslin underwear, waists; 258 Church; Somerset.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes, Co.; J. B. Bellomy, general mdse.; 19 E. 26; Flanders.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks Ribbon Co.; Joseph Marks, silks, ribbons; Martinique.

NORWICH—Reed & Hughes Co.; W. H. Cruickshank, domestics; Miss J. F. Kelleher, ladies' wear; 75 Spring; Navarre.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; H. Lewin, ladies' Panama hats; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Imperial Skirt Co.; D. Alpern, skirtings; Albert.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; A. E. Dawson, neckwear, corsets, linens; 43 Leonard.

PITTSFIELD—Jones & Logan; J. H. Logan, dress goods; Grand.

PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Miss M. Gormley, trimmings, laces; 220 5th Av.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, silk, cotton dresses, waists; 15 W. 20th.

Business Notices.

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALESMEN.—A large and well known skirt house wants salesmen to handle a popular priced line of skirts from $1.50 to $5, for the city, Brooklyn and office trade, New England States, East, Middle West, South and the coast; these territories are open for live wire salesmen only; strictly on a commission basis; state full particulars in applying; all communications treated with confidence. Box N 61 Times.

JOBBER LOOKING AT COATS AND SUITS. 11 WEST 25TH ST., 10TH FLOOR.

Job of suits to close out. Marder Cloak & Suit Co., 153 Essex St.

TENDENCY TOWARD CONCENTRATION

This Is Especially Marked at Present in the Manufacture of Clothing.

ADVANTAGES THAT RESULT

Lower Labor Costs Are Shown, as Is Also More Uniform Quality in the Output.

The tendency toward concentration is at present so marked in the clothing trade as to be the subject of much comment. The character of Fall business so far is more favorable than ever before in this direction, and it is generally conceded that the big houses are getting the business this season. In discussing the growing centralization in the industry manufacturers assign various reasons to account for it, and not a few of them mention slack conditions throughout the country as the primary factor. In a time of uncertainty and general liquidation such as exists at present the retailers, they say, feel the necessity of placing their orders with the house that is possessed of sufficient resources to carry them over the dull period. They may require additional time in which to pay their bills, and this the small manufacturer cannot afford to give them.

In no small measure the more careful supervision of the union over conditions in the shops has contributed toward the growth of concentration in the market. Formerly the small manufacturer could show much lower labor costs than the larger employer. He was able accordingly to offer better values. But now the union has standardized labor conditions rather thoroughly, and any advantage that exists in the labor item is on the side of the large houses that operate inside shops. In these latter the hour schedule is fifty-two a week, whereas the contractors must operate under the fifty-hour schedule. It is true that some of the most representative concerns employ contractors, but, as will be seen, they possess in turn advantages over the smaller houses that should make the practical elimination of the latter only a matter of time. To quote one of the leading manufacturers:

"The importance of having a standardized product cannot be overestimated. The time when a manufacturer could substitute one grade of workmanship or material for another in filling an order on a certain style in his line is past. The retailer knows what he wants and will see to it that he gets it. A standardized product is only possible through the employment of the same processes in turning out that product. Consequently the manufacturer who has no permanent organization cannot hope to meet with success in his efforts to produce the same article time and again. The small manufacturer is driven through necessity to engage one contractor for one season and another for the next, and it is certain that the difference in their work is governed by the dissimilarity in their methods. On the other hand, the representative house employs year in and year out the same contractor, and the result is a standardized product."

Another advantage possessed by the larger over the smaller man in the trade, this same man pointed out, lies in the increased buying power of the former. While the small manufacturer is able to purchase his fabric requirements at the same prices, the mills making no discrimination in this regard, the rebates allowed the prominent factors at the end of the season frequently reach big figures.

In the matter of distribution cost the large house scores again. The increasing popularity of trade-marked goods is another factor that makes for concentration. Only the concern financially able can afford to impress both retailer and consumer with the desirability of trade-marked merchandise. It is generally understood that the future must see the manufacturer guaranteeing his product.

Discussing the general situation, one manufacturer said that while the idea of a thousand small houses in business may be more acceptable to the public mind as more truly typical of a country that gives every man a chance, the trend of economic conditions shows only one result, and that concentrated enterprise.

"As efficiency grows ever increasingly important," he said, "there can be but one outcome, and that is a gradual centralization in the industry. Retailers cannot afford to submit to the slack business methods of the past. Competition is too keen. They must deal with reliable concerns who make no promises but what they can keep."

Weather In Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light to mod. s. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; showers in s.; mod. e. and s. e. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; mod. s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; mod. to fresh s. e. winds.

West Tex. Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Utah, Southern Mon. and Tues.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair and warmer Mon. and probably Tues.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Mon.; Tues. probably fair; fresh s. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon.; Tues. cloudy, probably thunder showers; fresh to strong s. winds.

Ill.—Fair and continued warm Mon. Tues., cloudy, thunderstorms and colder; fresh to strong s. winds.

Mich.—Showers and warmer Mon.; Tues. showers; fresh to strong s. winds.

Wis.—Showers and probably thunderstorms Mon.; warmer in n.; Tues. showers; fresh to strong s. winds.

Minn.—Thunderstorms Mon. Tues. cloudy, colder in s. and w.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Calendar.

Discharges:
Joseph J Thell,
John H Degelman,
G S Niccoll,
S S Larkin,
Sarah S Larkin,
George W Neble,
Neal Farnham,
Samuel Ginsburg,
Barnett Roc ?,
Hyman Cohen,
Kalman Mishkin,
Paul Nitke,
Henry G Authes,
David Robinson,
Adele Spaulding,
John P Mantell,
Theo F Pevear,
Edwin H Johnson,
Wm H Richardson,
Louis Schneider,
John G Panos,
Max Rubin,
John Weil,
Ernest Bocker,
Under objections:
Arthur Cohen,
Max Holtzer,
Abraham Frackman,
Kopel Engelberg,
David Rosenfeld,
Samuel Klein,
I B & M E Hyman,
Adjourned cases:
Levy, Lax & Todd,
F A L & Pat Burchetta,
Motions:
Corgie Realty Co,
Samuel Kass,
Aristos Co,
Elias Kirnness,
Morris Weinberg,
Henry Levine,
David Reichenberg,
Samuel Epner,
Reuben Betensky,
Wm Duncan & Son,
Natl Gas & Elec Fixture Co,
Joseph D. Hart,
Sam Levine Sons,
Frank Kaufman,
L & S Appell,
Lawrence Import Co,
Bankers Realty Co,
B P Bonwanno,
J Stein & Sons,
Lambert, R & R,
Sol Beards,
Albert Const Co,
H Bischoff & Co,
I & J Guzy,
Leavitt & Grant,
Albert Klenk,
Frank & Oppenheim,
Asaro Realty Co,
Triest & Schrammer,
John A Anger,
S M B Rubber Co,
Wm E Coles,
Benjamin Pector,
Aaron Berkenfeld,
S Landau,
Tobruck Const Co,
In re "Lagco,"
H P McGregor,
Empire State Wood Working Co,
Thos W Butts,
N Y R E Sec Co, (2,)
Freund & Glasser, (3,)
Mutual Paper Box Co,
W C Davis & Co, (8,)
J Stein & Sons,
I Pilser,
E Goldberg,
J C Schiedknecht,
Rothschild's D. Stores,
E D Washburne & Co,
Meyer Goldir,

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty Calendar—At 10:30 A. M.

Dahl<Owen J McWilliams. — Ashby<Florence.

EQUITY CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ellett<Patterson, — Steiff<Straus.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
In re Brown.
Thompson<Am Blower
Morgenstern<Morgenstern.
Trowbridge<Cone.
Apfel<Harris.
Bowne<Woman's Hosp
Servace<Flagler.
Murdock<Rooney.
In re CNY, (Hamilton Place.)
Thileman<Mayor, &c.
Mueller<S R I Com'ty.
Duffy<CNY.
Brady<same.
Rodgers<Mayer, &c.
People ex rel Home Bureau<Bell.
Carpenter<Carpenter.
Galinger<Tannenbaum
In re Montmagny & So Shore Co.
Vail<Vail.
Feldman<Gunther.
Caldero<Kamenstein.
Proctor<Morse.
Flint<Tuttle.
Libman Conc<Oltarst Iron Works.
Taylor Packing Co<Bolitho.
Same<same.
Cunningham<CNY.
Salisbury<Mayor, &c.
McKone<same.
Watson<CNY.
Levenson<same.
Masterton<Masterton.
Gould<Geler.
Reid<Lipper.
Carpenter<Coml N Bk of Wash.
Quiggle<Quiggle.
Thorn<Thorn.
Canet<Smith.
Hart<Drexler.
Same<same.
Bruere<Lorence.
Greenwich Sav Bk<Gerspacher.
Moller<Ratkowsky.
Symers<Jas F Gillespie Co.
Prince<Rieser.
Goldsmith<Von Zimmerman.
Union Theolog'l Seminary<Dickinson.
O'Brien<O'Brien.
Markow<Masor.
In re Dorsey.
Gallagher<Van Boskerck.
Bernard<McMahon.
Harvey<Elliott.
Clark<Kirkland.
Selwyn<Pan-Am Film.
Lavnscio<Perrece.
Steele<Isman.

PART II.—Blanchard, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Van Tuyl Jr<Schwab
Same<Same
Berkowitz<Berkowitz
Asphalt Const<Bourke Jr
In re Tremont Av.
Farley<Carlow
Berkowitz<Berkowitz
City R E of Diller
Rosen<Katz
Eldridge<Eldridge Jr
Hughes<Fisher
In re of Benedict Av
Graves<Graves
Volkmar<Volkmar
Ribner<Ribner
Miller<Miller
Preferred causes:
Farley<Holingsworth
Anderson<Anderson
Lenox Sand<Janusch Mfg
Corcoran<Hotaling.
Hudson Mfg Co<Buck Con
Met Life Ins<Heinze.
People &c<Ill Surety.
General Calendar.
Olnick<Johnson.
Kerr<Kerr.
Alvord<Alvord.
Fee Simple<Middleton.
Pittman<Doyle.
Vought<Bliss.
London<Framberg.
Sciabalia<Ill Surety.
Glasco Ice Co<Huntoon
Pischel<Friendlander.
Stevens<Meredith
Powell<Kitchen.
Welsner<Weisner.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—Case on; Part V., Erlanger, J., case on; Part VII., Lehman, J., case on.

Trial Terms.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inquests:
Tuttle & Bailey Mfg Co<Mahoney Mfg Co
Koch<Wightman.
Day calendar:
Prud Cas Co<Chester Hill Auto Serv Co.
Burak<Korn.
Harle<Alexander.
Boyd<Kimball.
Starratt<White.
Cohen<Well.
Steel<Ill Surety Co.
Abrams<Abrams.
Secur Bank<Harris Tobacco Co.
Nat Lead Co<Greenberg.
Rowan Rlty Co<Rafalsky & Co.
Bowen<Bowen.
Erie RR<Hills, Jr.
Camerer<Llewellyn.
Bank of Met<McLeish
Michael<Fox.
Nicolaus<Schlosser.
Nat Surety<Brenchard
Finkelstein<Smith.
People<Brith Abraham.
Sorenson<Sorenson.
Cromwell<Heinze.
Finkelstein<Hyde.
Dill<Seidl.
Singer Sewing Mach Co<Sarial.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Clark<42 St, Man, &c, Ry.
Wondrich<McGovern.
Edelman<Sulzberger Sons & Co.
Moelter<Kimbel.
May<Ham Am Line.
CNY<Mullins.
Same<Sheffield Farms
Zimmerman<Ullman.
Jennings<Thomas & Buckley Hstg Co.
Quinn<CNY.

PART IV.—Delany J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Doyle<Hay Pound.
Bisenstein<Goetz.
Linde<28 St & 7 Av.
Quinn<Fargo.
McCann<Straus.
Gillespie<Leisner.
Magdasko<Wasburn Wire.
Crosby<Koscherak.
Marx<Delany.
Nichols<Hegeman & Co.

PART V.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gerbiner<Greenhut-Siegel-C.
L. Gerbiner<Greenhut-Siegel-C.
Sears<Sears.
Husson<Husson.
Banks<Banks.
Fishman<Halperin.
Katzman<Halperin.
Turevsky<Lipkin.
Heinze<Allison.
N Y Co N B<Peckworth.
Same<Same.
Gortikov<Gortikov.
Franklin Union<Berry.
P & L Con Co<Silverstein.
Westergreen<Peckworth.
Roehr<Fuchs
Lawrence<Morris.
Same<Same.
Sanford<Hart.
Morris P Est<Fabricant.
Same<Same.
Van Buren<Van Buren.
Kropper<Gottesman.
Tilton<Gans.
Hinkle W<City.
Hollman<Saul.
Master Amus<Master Mind.
Paster<Public Bank.
Novinsky<Novinsky.
Seaboard N B<Gregory.
Faulner<Marcus.
Cohen<Lekather.
Samois<Samois.
Cohen<Ill Surety Co.
Case on.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Arenson<CNY.
Same<same.
David<Simonson.
J Butler<Wchester St RR.
Levine<Miller.
Murtha<Deimel.
Lawrence Son & G<CNY.
Flynn<Rodgers & H.
Goldman<Schrenkeisen
Gagliano<CNY.
MacInnis<I R T.
Lawkowitz<Ratner.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Epstein<Asinoff.
Crumley<NY Rys.
Roland<Wooten.
Petro<Natl Indicator.
Roganetsky<Rosenfeld
Torossian<B H RR.
Fingerman<Sheffield Farms.
Kennedy<Hudson Nav
McDermott<Rich L & RR.
Gips<Simon.

PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Howard<Margulies.
Barrett<Regan.
Doherty<Kenn Well Con.
Wortman<Asch.
Weiner<Sinclair & V.
Kelly<Fetherston.
Spielvogel<Redlich.
Myers<NY Rys.
Guinan<Crum.
Mega<Libman Con.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Wald<Goodwin Mfg.
Glass<Kolar.
Harrison<Kaufman.
Weisman<CNY.
Lyons<NY Rys.
Wybrecht<Schock.
Kempinski<Uris Wks.
Kerrigan<CNY.
Shapiro<Wang.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Kupferstein<Henningham.
Suchatz<Pitts Con.
Gansevoort Beef, &c<Comm Advert Assn.
Panama Rlty<CNY.
Cohn<Chesebr'gh Bldg
Wehncke<Pigueron.
Harvey<CNY.
McGowan<Schmidt.
McCarron<Maas.
Gatti<Barrett.
Comparetto<Linch.
Karron<Engel.
Coe<Tinstman.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Marshall<Tiffany & Co
Lawson<Ward.
Dowse<NY Yacht, L & E Co.
Potter<H P Wright & Co.
Shober<Royal Ins.
Homenway<Schmidt.
Dittenhoefer<Sheehan.
Somerville<Read.
Beach<Amer Pal Car.
Collins<CNY.

PART XV.—Giegerich.
Cunningham<Bedell.
De Pasztherey<Cort.
Katz<Katz.
Blosveren<Cohen.
Farley<Leffler.
Corroon & Co<Sax.
Moch Co<Secur Bank.
Mills<Natl Surety.
Bean<Bell.
Mark<Wener.
Same<J Wener & Co.
Same<same.

PART XVI.—Whitaker.
Saltzman<Schulze Sr.
Elliott Jr<Paine.
Schiller Sup<Cons Gas
St'd Fuel Sup<Windley.
Dundas<Bonwit Cos.
Milliken<N Y Sav Bk.
Haney<Lehigh Val Struct S.
Jacobs<White.
N Y Art Pub<Mason Henry Press.

PART XVII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case Williamson v. City N. Y.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Sullivan<Hoe.
Same<Same.
Ulvade Cont Co<CNY.
Paltorwitz<Am Ins Newark,
Same<Royal Exc.
Same<Germ Am Ins.
Same<Hamb-Brem F I
Same<Prussian Nat I.
Same<Royal Ins.
Peoples Surety Co<Ludington's Sons.
Kurinsky<Harburger.
Bloodgood<Rosen.
Amster Bldg Co<Mess.
O'Connell<Gildersleeve & Son.
Roberts<Reinitz.
Chapman<Amer P Car
Tobin<Clark.
Scanlon<Carrollan.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motions.
Estate of:
Michael Cunningham,
Rose Josephowitz.
Wills for probate:
Lemuel Littlefield,
Alfred Sanden.
Mary O'Donnell,

TRIAL TERM.—Cohalan, J.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J. Litigated motions.—At 10 A. M.
Wheland Oceanic St Nav Co.
Nor Grain Co<Moore.
Beere<Greely Hat Co.
Gress Mfg Co<Apex Equip Co.
Herzog<Seril Co.
Vesta St & Battery Co<Dist & Imp Co.
Blumberg<Margolis Co
Fairfax<Travis.
Nat Surety<Turner.
Newman<Basch
Hendrick<Rhinehart.
Nor Bank<Muskat.
Same<Cipolla.
Aarowitz<Nussbaum.
Smith<Rosenheimer.
Hersch<Winter Garden.
Heitner<Kalish.
Emmay Rlty<Nicholas
Same<Mitchell.
Mitchell<Garfield Worsted Mills.
Drillman<Raskin.
Eagan<Scully.
Schulman<Kotiche.
Weisbacher<Joyce.
Gimbel Bros<Schavrien.
Tombuck<Cohen.
Dumont<Univer Textile Co.
Newman<Stern Bros.
Strabing<Seideman.
Gitzendanner, Muller<Cherouny Print Co.
Byrnes<Haft.
Henry<Duff Cont Co
Marasesky<Sagalowitz.
Lusher<Caine & Bros.
Wallace<Bunn.
Lipsky<Brooks.
Batavia<Potter.
Wells<Frank.
Smoot<Smoot.
Weberpacquin Plaster Mills<Fox.
Farish<Armstrong.
Bauman & Co<De Marte.
Malcolm<Norton.
Isaacs<Hollander.
Weinberg<Steel.
Bernstein<Taub.
Hatt<Powers.
Ferrone<Pitts Cont.
Man Bedding Co<Leonard.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Muenzenik<N Y Rys.
McCarthy<O'Connor.
Hempel<Hirsh.
Kemp<Blanck.
Gorgulio<Int R T.
Oaklander<NY, NH RR
Brown<NY Rwys.
Donald Sk<Lewis.
Wasilewski<Warner Sugar Ref.
French<Buzbaum.
Forgarty<Gang.
Elle<Dinkelspiel.
Levine<Shillaber.
Kaplan<NY Rwys.
Meinich<Gaffney.
Fuchs<Same.
Cooper<NY Rwys.
Cong G S, &c, Verein<Finsterblau.
Rindskopf<Zimmer.
Steinberg<Spina.
Cavanagh<Hoyt & De Malle.
Tinsley<Clark.
Gaffi<Barrett.
Forman<Kramer Cont.

PART II.—Le Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.
Miller<Miller.
Sturges<Wells & Newton Co.
Hirsh<Rosdorf Co.
Butler<Mad Sq Press.
Hubner<South GL Co.
Cohen<Cohen.
Cohen<Convent Park Const.
Mann<NY Staats Zeitung.
Feder<Smith.
Frohman<US Stmp B.
Benson<Alvis.
Abrahame<Abrahams.
Armstrong Co<Maj Picture.
Steinberg<Tarnovener.
Irwin<Chapman.
Hart<Only Skirt.
Barbara Adler,
John Rodenburg,
Michael Schiff,
John H. Meyer,
Edwin B. Bensel,
Jacob M. Landan.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Allan Dow,
Mary Kildea,
Catherine Lamroux,
R. A. Koppel,
John C. Morris,
Johanna Quicklan,
Mary Thayer,
Andrew Asp,
John Robinson,
Edward Cornell,
Mary Morrison,
Catherine Collins,
Henry Alexander,
Richard McNearny,
Bertha C. Pillan.
CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Wills of:
Henry Kopp,
Accountings:
Jeromeus Underhill,
Alice Bahrs,
Emma Baker,
Mary Faversham,
Peter Sconler,
Elizabeth Paul,
Michael Nolan.
Estates of:
May Buskirk.
Mary E. Lewis,
Elizabeth Heln,
C. Elsen.
Mary Canfield,
William Faller.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part IV.—Roy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hopkins<Nas El RR.
Solomon<Same.
Fernstrom<B H RR.
Ashby<Karn.
Gutman<Barshatsky.
Burke<L I RR.
These causes if answered will be passed:
Mahoney<Boyle.
Brenston<Nas El RR.
Schwabe<B H RR.
Harvey<Same.
Creary<Same.
Sahl<Same.
Highest number reached, 2,590.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Garretson, J., at 10 A. M.
Boland<CNY.
Gonenbusky<Nat Sug Ref.
Giebner<Leahy Rlty.
Morse<Cohen.
Moscowitz<Stafford Rlty.
Schott<U S Print.
Fox<B H RR.
Gertel<Hartung.
Smith<N. Y. & Q Co
These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Hegyos<Pavlik.
Slaviz<Hayes et al.
Goonan<B, Q C & S RR
Carroll<Desmond.
Garmstones<Sonneider.
Brady<B H RR.
Callahan<I R T.
Trimboli<Kinkel.
Tozzi<Goodman.
Lauer<B H RR.
Soloff<Nassau RR.
Seaman<same.
Walsh<same.
Gardner<same.
Maltz<CNY.
Lawlor<Marx et al.
Scherer<Fitzgerald.
Parker-Smith<Prince Mfg.
Turnbull<Conn Cab.
Wilson<B H RR.
Kolmel<Metzger.
Steinberg<B H RR.
Williams<CNY.
Mallet<Prunier.
Maryati<Nassau RR.
Highest number reached, 3,759.

DAY CALENDAR.—Platt, J.
Miller<NY & S RR.
W'chester Invest Co<NY C RR.
Leiberigido<Winston.
Campano<Mangini.
Young<Schneider.
Morgan<Chicahee.
Clark<Bombaci.
Theiss<Goss.
Stevens<Anderson.
These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Maynard<Langan.
Giordano<Lichtenburgh.
Heller<Yonkers.
McCartney<W'chester St. RR.
Witt<Hendrick.
Whalen<W'chester Light Co.
Menchak<Yonkers RR
Luchinska<Preston.
Miller<Wilson.
Theiss<Trohn.
Stock<Gryzbowski.
DeLacho<Yonkers RR
Du Bar<Peterson.
Hogan<Carnot.
Palladino<Sergeant.
Ambrose<Nat Sug Ref
Finch<Munson.
Tapiin<Owen.
Gunneen Mfg<Button.
Hilton Boat Works<Wenck.
Pihalski<Pihalski.
O'Keefe<Cohen.
Edmunds<Doern.
Rochelle Park Assoc<Kellock.
Johnson Co Sav Bk<Kornhauser.
Lasley<Starr.
Polakoaky<Simpson.
Rizzi<Martone.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Sawyer, S.
Probate of wills:
Gustave E. Holmberg,
Cornelius Walke,
Lorenzo J. Hatch,
J. Benson Leite,
Edgar F. Farmer,
Frances A. Hackley.
Real est. proc'dings:
Julia M. Meyer.
Discov'y proc'dings:
Eliza Lefurgy.
Compulsory acc't'g:
Wiona Maher.
Adm'tor's acc't'g:
Charles H. Brown,
Executor's acc't'g:
John Bryan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.
Bronx Wom Suf Leag<Holbert.
In re Sheehy.
Marcus<L I RR.
Missouri<NY NH RR.
Harvey<Johanson.
Som'ers<Archer Piano
Mersbach<Lawson.
Goodman<Baer.
Gerstner<Kronenberger.
Pringle<Rosner.
Clark<Seaman.
Lichstrahl<Lichstrahl.
In re Schuler.

SPECIAL TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J.
Holiday<Holiday.
Delansky<Delansky.
Koch<Koch.
Travers<Travers.
De Vita<De Vito.
Stilwell<Stilwell.
Basso<Basso.
Burte<Burte.
Strube<Strube.
Loughlin<Loughlin.
Krauss<Krause.
Oedekoren<Oedekoren.
Selig<Selig.
Saltzman<Saltzman.
Kroop<Kroop.
Graham<Graham.
Davis<Harrison.
Larkin<Farrell.
Greenberg<C T Streeter Con.
Heller<Tripoli Rlty.
Lassman<Knierlem.
Erbacher<McLaughlin.
Calliva<Thompson.
Landers<Reimer.
Hartwig<Corgil Rlty.
Neuberger<Michelsohn.
TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Edward Meylan,
Jeanette Josephson.
Wills for probate:
Henry L. Neubert,
Solomon Ellinsohn,
Charles Reissman.
Adoption proc'dings:
Henry Robert Weiblen, minor, by Henry K. Plett and Katharine P. Plett.
TRIAL TERM.—Schultz, S.—No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J., at 10 A. M.
Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.
Bernstein<French Co.
Schmidt<Hertz.
Guastalla<Dondero et al.
McGrath<Crotona Parkway Amuse.
Stumpf & Alexander<Primavera & R.
Bentz<Dailey et al.
Grushkin<N Union Gas

REAL ESTATE.

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This 5-Room Model, Delivered, $765.
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542 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Bungalows Semi-Bungalows and pretty English Cottages overlooking the ocean—40 minutes from N. Y. 100 trains a day. $5,500 and up. Terms to suit, highly restricted, exclusive residence section. Write to-day for booklet of photographic views showing the Beach, the Clubhouse and many of the handsome residences. Address J. K., 241 Times.

PRETTY BUNGALOW HOME

on 75,000 sq. feet of good rich soil; house, 6 large rooms; big cement cellar under whole house; extra large living room; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; house well shaded; cedar grove; fine fruit; few minutes to depot and harbor; best of fishing, boating, etc.; an ideal house; will be sold at a sacrifice; must have $200 cash; balance $18 month. Address SEAMAN, 171 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

$4,800 New Colonial Homes. All latest improvements. Hot Water Heating System. Large living room; open fireplace; dining room; roomy kitchen; three bedroms; large closets; tiled bath. Plots 44x150. Location best part of town. Commuting distance. Ten different styles. Make your selection now; will make changes to suit. Terms easy.
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Porterfield Place and Madison Av.,
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Great South Bay your back yard.
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INCORPORATED
New York, May 25, 1914.

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J. F. CAULFIELD, Treasurer.

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285 Shore Front Lots
and three attractive COTTAGES
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NEPONSIT
ROCKAWAY COAST, CITY OF N. Y.

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one of the 3 Cottages to be sold

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Don't stay away from this sale because you think the lots will bring high prices. Come and see what happens.

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HOW YOU MAY PAY—10% and auction fees down; balance in 48 EQUAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS) or 60% on mortgage, or discount for all cash.

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600 Dual Rapid Transit Station LOTS
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44th St., New Utrecht Ave., Fort Hamilton Parkway, 8th, 9th, 10th Aves., 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th & 47th Sts.
Right at Dual Subway Station.
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PENNSYLVANIA ZONE
at public auction,
FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1914,
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14 and 16 Vesey St., New York City,
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424 SEVENTH AV.

Four story brick Building and Store; size 19.3x69.10x irregular, west side of 7th Av., 41 FEET NORTH OF WEST 33D ST.

IN A SECTION WHICH WILL POSITIVELY DOUBLE IN VALUE IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

WITHIN A FEW FEET OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA STATION.

IS TODAY EASY TO APPROACH FROM ANY PART OF NEW YORK CITY OR SURROUNDINGS.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE NEW 7TH AV SUBWAY STATION WILL BE DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THIS PROPERTY.

YOU CANNOT GO WRONG BY INVESTING IN THIS SECTION.

Full particulars from
J. H. MAYERS, Auctioneer,
185 Broadway, New York City.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New 1 & 2 Family, Stone & Brick

hardwood; $4,675 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 876 Enfield St., Brooklyn. Rent 1-fam., $35; 2-fam., $22-$24. Fleer Bros. Write.

$4,250—BUNGALOW—$4,250

7 rooms, parquet floors; electric light; garage. Larger one for $5,200, worth $6,000. Between Ocean Parkway and Brighton Beach "L." easy terms. J. D. RANCK, 110 Ave. I, Brooklyn. Telephone Midwood 6652.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOME

Overlooking Long Island Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; deeded with permanent shore front privileges; boating, bathing; only 11 miles out; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms. Address Shore Front, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

CHICKEN & GARDEN FARM

That $20 a month will buy; 5 room house with bath; furnace, cement cellar; high elevation; rich soil; city water, and macadam road; enough land to make $500 a year in garden truck, or more with chickens; cheapest land and best value in New York City; five-cent fare to Manhattan. Chicken, 412 Times.

LITTLE FARMS

High, rich land, ¼ to 2 acres, with or without five-room house, with improvements; on trolley; 5-cent fare to Manhattan; small payment down, balance same as rent. Farms, 423 Times.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BARGAIN

Ten plots, 50x200 each, must be sold either in bulk or single plots; easy commuting distance from New York; short walk to station; ideal location for all-year-round home and chicken raising; small payment down; terms to suit. Address Chance, 62 Times.

BUNGALOW

Six rooms, all improvements, with plot 40x100, $1,000 less than cost of construction of house; high elevation; in sight of Manhattan; finely improved property; family does not like suburbs. No Delay, 437 Times.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Fishing is Fun
Tennis is Fun Golf is Fun Automobiling is Fun
But Making Money is More Fun
You should not leave town
Decoration Day
If You Want to Make Money

You must have seen the wonderful growth of the Bronx
The investment of a Few Hundred Dollars in the Bronx has made many people well to do.

You should take advantage of conditions now
before the rise, which will come with new subways.

420 Lots of the Pearsall property
have got to be sold for what they will bring.

THAT MEANS BARGAINS. In a few years when Rapid Transit is running and you hear what the lots are worth and what they sold for Decoration Day, 1914, you will regret you had not gone to this Auction Sale and picked up a few of the lots. That has always been the way.

420 Lots on PELHAM PARKWAY
Williamsbridge Road and adjacent Streets, Bronx

HAVE GOT TO BE SOLD
ON THE PREMISES AT AUCTION WITHOUT PROTECTION
10 A. M. DECORATION DAY
NEXT SATURDAY

Only 30% cash required.
Balance on Mortgage for 5 YEARS.

Titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

TO REACH THE PROPERTY

Take 2d or 3d Avenue "L" to 129th St. & 3d Av., thence N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R. to Pelham Parkway station opposite property.

Take Bronx Park Subway train to 180th St. station, thence N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R. to Pelham Parkway station opposite property.

Take Bronx Park Subway train to Tremont Av. or 177th St. station, thence Morris Park Avenue trolley car to property.

Take 2d or 3d Avenue "L" to Fordham station, where auto stage will take you to property.

Send for Maps to
J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & 3d Ave.
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.
Agents and Auctioneers.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Fieldston 242d Street & Broadway
Riverdale-on-Hudson
An Exclusive Suburban Centre.
Convenient to Subway & N. Y. Central Lines.
Booklet "P" sent on request.
DELAFIELD ESTATE,
27 Cedar Street
Tel. 277 John. New York.

OPPORTUNITY COLONIAL RESIDENCE.
New Rochelle, 15 rooms, three baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; sun parlor, large porches; arrangements modern, attractive; stable, garage; one acre lawn and garden; beautiful shade trees. Sell or Rent at Bargain Prices.
O'CONNOR & McCANN,
221 Huguenot St. Tel., 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

SALE or RENT
Homes and estates in Westchester County, especially in Scarsdale, Hartsdale, and White Plains.
ANGELL AND CO. SCARSDALE, N.Y. OFFICE, STATION PARK TELEPHONE 300 SCARSDALE

"City and Country Home"
No. 3 Caryl Ave., 200 feet north of Van Cortlandt Park, 150 feet east of Broadway. Fine 10-room frame dwelling with two big enough for flat house improvement. Price, $9,000; small payment cash. Caretaker or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

ALONG THE **SOUND & HUDSON** and Throughout Westchester County,
PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, etc.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6526 Murray Hill.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Shippan Point, STAMFORD, CONN.
A NUMBER OF CHOICE LOTS ON AND NEAR THE SHORE at BARGAIN PRICES, easy terms. Salesmen on the property at company's office, Shippan Point, every day; or address the ATLANTIC REALTY CO., (General Office), 50 Park Row, Stamford, Conn. Send for Booklet C.

SHIPPAN POINT. **Stamford, Conn.**
For Sale—A cosey new brick and shingle eight-room house; all appointments; VERY ATTRACTIVE; price $6,500; a bargain; easy terms; privilege to beach and tennis courts, only 300 feet away; Sound view; Address DRAWER "R," Greenwich, Conn.

GREENWICH, CONN.
Magnificent estate of five acres overlooking Sound; 22 rooms, 4 baths; will sell at attractive price; garage, machine shop; and gardener's cottage; might rent furnished. Box C 33 Times.

SOUTHFIELD POINT
On the Sound at Stamford, Conn.
Furnished Cottages for rent. English stucco Cottage for sale, 11 rooms, 3 baths; near beach. THOMAS J. GOOD, 505 Fifth Av., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE

Summer place at Christmas C

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The pressure has increased decidedly over the Eastern and Southern States, and an area of unusually low barometer covers the Northern plains States and the Western Canadian provinces. This pressure distribution is resulting in a general northern movement of the lower atmosphere over the great central valleys, and as a consequence, warm weather is general throughout the plains States and the great central valleys. During the last twenty-four hours there were local showers and thunderstorms in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, and the Rocky Mountain region, and general though light rains in the Pacific States. In other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Temperature will rise Monday and Tuesday in the region of the Great Lakes, the upper Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair south, local showers north portion Monday. Tuesday probably fair and warmer; fresh south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair weather and rising temperature Monday and Tuesday; fresh south winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair and continued warm, fresh, south winds.

Western New York—Local showers and warmer Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy; fresh, south winds.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday fair and warmer; moderate south and southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local off ice of the United States Weather Bureau, as is follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	54	58	4 P. M.	62	69
9 A. M.	57	59	6 P. M.	58	65
9 A. M.	59	61	9 P. M.	57	60
12 M.	63	68	11 P. M.	57	58

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56; at 8 P. M. it was 61; maximum temperature, 72 degrees at 3:15 P. M.; minimum, 56 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 46 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 p. m.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.27 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.32 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:40—56 Lewis St.; Harris Morgenslander	Slight
1:20—11 E. 118 St.; B. Cohen	Slight
3:14—1,914 Crotona Av.; H. Leville	Slight
5:15—249 E. 84 St.; A. Henry	Slight
5:30—126 W. 127 St.; not given	Slight
8:15—22 Mangin St.; D. Brill	Slight
8:15—168 1 St.; Schumacher & Co.	Slight
8:30—74 3d & Lexington Av.; McGovern Bros.	$100
P. M.	Loss.
12:35—31-33 W. 129 St.; B. Raisberger	Slight
1:25—134 Norfolk St.; M. Cohen	Slight
2:20—90 W. 103 St.; J. Davidson	Slight
2:40—1,031 S. Boulevard; A. Newberger	$25
3:25—347 W. 48 St.; M. Baron	Slight
3:35—109 Essex St.; J. Kavninsky	Slight
4:35—Pelham Bay Park, Baychute St.; Park Dept.	$10
5:15—270 W. 153 St.; M. Weill	Slight
6:40—14 Dominick St.; M. Begley	Slight
7:15—104 Lewis St.; S. Fielgelman	Slight
7:50—3,103 3d Av.; Caldwell Lead Co.	$10
7:55—1,089 Park Av.; C. Melvin	$50
8:25—25 W. 114 St.; D. Galberg	Slight
8:40—Classon Pt. Rd. and Westchester Av.; City Dump	Slight
9:00—571 E. 141 St.; G. Johnson	$50
9:50—127 1st Av.; Resold Trim. Co.	Slight
10:45—2,337 3d Av.; J. Vallas	$1,000
10:45—181st St. and Fairmont Av.; J. Barber	Slight

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

WOODLAND TERRACE, near Midland Beach, Staten Island; restful recreation; convenient commutation; 45 minutes N. Y.; refined people may acquire reasonable restricted lots; easy payments. J. A. Matthews, 18 Broadway, N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Katonah, N. Y.—Country homes; half stone; all improvements; help's cottage; half stone stable, garage, carriage house; gun house; 6½ acres; more land can be had; bargain to close an estate. Reed & Clark Co., Depot Sq., White Plains.

WESTCHESTER COUNTRY HOME.

Fourteen rooms and two baths; half acre of ground; beautiful lawn and shade trees; price $50,000; terms easy.

Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Mt. Vernon & Vicinity.—Attractive furnished houses, $65 monthly up; unfurnished houses, $33 up. Attractive houses for sale, low prices; bargains. J. T. Grant, 14 S. 5th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Cottage overlooking the Sound near beach; 11 rooms, 3 baths; at Southfield Point; 50 minutes from New York; will redecorate to suit; might rent furnished. Box C 84 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

BARGAIN—$5,000; very liberal terms; beautiful country home near lake; grounds 100 by 177 feet with fine old shade trees in hills; superb views in every direction; very large living room with huge open fireplace; walls paneled; ceilings beamed; dining room ceilings beamed; well fitted butler's pantry and kitchen; tiled bathroom; airy attic and storage; space over entire house; spacious verandas; electricity; every city convenience; 45 minutes on D., L. & W. R. R. express trains; near station, schools, churches, country club; actual rights to lake go to purchaser with warrantee deed. Address Owner, Box 848 Times Downtown.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Hciderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York. (Tel 4794 Rector.) and Ridgewood, N. J.

A great opportunity for small family to buy pretty home at Rutherford. Seven large rooms, newly decorated; fine bath, large open attic, coal and gas ranges, hardwood floors and trim; will include new window shades; large plot; price $4,900. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., N. Y., or Rutherford, N. J.

PASSAIC.

Beautiful suburban home, five minutes from Erie station; 35 minutes from Broadway; nine rooms and bath; all improvements; hardwood floors; open fireplaces, gas, electricity, steam; large porch; artesian well; barn; 300 feet beautiful hedge; shrubbery; 100x200 feet. Address Box 48, Passaic, N. J.

FOR SALE.

All-year bungalows; double floors; steam heat; every convenience; restricted section; extra large plots; 5 minutes express station; finest section New Jersey, adjoining Ridgewood; would rent to intending buyers only. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

$2,400.—Beautiful new home, 6 rooms and bath; fine cellar; sewer connection and all improvements; hills of N. J.; 30 minutes from Times Square; 7c. fare; will sacrifice at $2,400; cost $2,800; $400 cash, then $20 monthly. Call, write, F. B., Room 1,101, 35 West 32d St.

$125 and up; bungalows in the pines; near beach and boardwalk; for rent, season or month; bungalow sites for sale from $285 and up on easy terms or cash. Address R. G. Campbell, Keansburg, N. J., or take boat from Battery at 10:30 A. M. daily.

JERSEY CITY.—FOR SALE.

Extra fine built two-family brick flat, 22x60 feet; lot 25x138; 7 rooms and bath each floor; latest improvements; price $13,000; easy terms. Davies, 99 Highland Av., near Boulevard, 8 minutes' walk to tube.

$20 per month and interest on the mortgage buys a choice new house of six rooms at Garwood; price, $4,275; first payments very low. Home and Gardens Company, H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building.

A big palace and little palace in beautiful Fanwood, both cheap and on our lowest payments. You get your money's worth, perhaps more. Better see them. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Long Branch, N. J., 157 Chelsea Av.; handsome 16-room cottage; 2 baths, fully furnished; rent for season, with purchase option. Apply on premises or Samuel Corn, 104 West 27th St., New York.

Mountain Bungalow, rustic porch 52 feet long, open fireplace; overlooking river; 39 minutes Lackawanna or Erie; $650; terms. Address Fine View, 65 Times Downtown.

A profitable farm, 21 acres, all tillable; good buildings; seasonable price; convenient commuting station. Frederick Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

Asbury Park to Long Branch; Summer homes. Jacob A. King, 206 Broadway, N. Y., and North Asbury Park, N. J.

River front, 700 ft.; fishing, boating; hour out; near station; 6½ acres; no buildings; $2,500; easy terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished bungalows of three rooms at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, $100 season; bungalow sites for sale; commutation, $5.35; forty-five minutes from Battery. Address Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or Phone Orchard 3767.

Magnificently furnished country home estate of twelve acres; 400-foot water front; private bathing beach, dock, bathhouse, and garage; $3,000 for this Summer season. Telephone 220 Great Neck, L. I.

Eight rooms; modern conveniences; near station; summer; low rental. Bradley, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale.—Two-family frame house, fine section of Brooklyn; bargain. Address J. A. Engel, 20 White St., New York City.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Magnificent piece of land with large road frontage on hills of north shore; beautiful view of the Sound; ideal spot for all-year home; only one hour out; some elegant shade trees; this can be bought at the sacrifice price of $425; arrangement can be made to take $25 now and $6 monthly; perfect title. Call on me at store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale, at Flushing.—A new 9-room cottage on 2 lots, with all latest improvements; hard floors and trim; large tile baths, steam heat; splendid location; near train and trolley; price $5,750. Frank Vogel, 31st St. and Crocheron Av., Flushing.

Plot directly on Sound shore; sandy beach; $700; easy terms.

EDWIN N. ROWLEY, Northport.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

Farm, 30 acres, suitably divided; house, 10 rooms; barn, hennery; 125 fruit trees; mail delivered; telephone; price, $1,700; cash, $600; bargain. J. K. Smith, Sta. R. Winsted, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Modern five-story Bronx flathouse; excellent location; all improvements; rental, $5,700 per annum; no vacancies; subject to first mortgage only; will exchange for well-located, improved Bronx lots. Brooks & Momand, 115 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

19th, 353 East, (near 2d Av.)—Three-story and basement, 3 families, or furnished rooms. Inquire, 351, or Bohlen, 23d St., corner 3d Av.

Eight-room house, modern improvements; $40. 1,224 Shakespeare Av., between Jerome, 168th.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

ROOF GARDEN READY EARLY IN JUNE.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, 72d and 73d Sts.
Furnished apartments,
6, 8, and 9 rooms,
2 and 3 baths.
Possession at once. Summer rates.
See Manager, 175 West 72d St.
Tel. Columbus 3547.

EIGHT EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS AND THREE BATHS; WELL FURNISHED; ALL ROOMS LIGHT AND AIRY; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF RIVER; LARGE LIBRARY OF BOOKS, PIANO, &C.; WILL SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS. APPLY APT. 8E, 318 WEST 100TH ST.

Riverside Drive, Near 116th St.—Attractive front apartment; overlooking river; delightfully cool; seven rooms, two baths; will sublet for Summer fully furnished, silver and linen included; terms reasonable. Apply Room 1,012, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 3060.

For Summer.—Furnished apartment, 140 West 57th; cool, light, airy, high; two bedrooms, living room, bath, and kitchenette; maid service; rent very moderate. Apply M. Richardson, 140 West 57th St.

Will sublet to Sept. 30 handsomely furnished front apartment; 7 large rooms, 2 baths; light, airy; $125 per month; overlooking Broadway and Riverside. Walter, 611 West 158th St.

HOTEL MARLTON,
7 WEST 8TH ST.
Special Summer Rates. 2 and 3 room apartments, also single rooms.

Outside apartment, overlooking Riverside Drive, 5 rooms and bath, third floor; elevator; $50 monthly until October. 319 West 95th St. Phone 4650 Riverside.

To Sublet—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; ideal location for the Summer; to be rented from June 20 to Sept. 20. 35 Claremont Av., 2 B.

To sublet, from June 18, furnished apartment overlooking Morningside Park; six rooms; cool and attractive. Mr. Cru, Apartment 51, 110 Morningside Drive; $55.

Ideal for 2-3 business women; exceptionally cool, delightful West End Avenue apartment; very moderate rental. Tomlinson, 3780 Schuyler.

412 West End Av., (80th.)—Full corner apartment, 7 large rooms; all outside; view Hudson; every convenience. Ferguson.

Six rooms, attractively furnished in every detail; three bedrooms; cool; near Riverside; rent reasonable. 314 West 94th. Marcus.

Completely furnished six-room corner apartment, three separate bedrooms until Sept. 15. Sarsfield, 3,495 Broadway, (143d.) Apt. 46.

Sublet, furnished, housekeeping apartment three large rooms and bath; seen before 1 P. M.; $50. 600 West 113th St., Apartment 1B.

Sublet till October, attractive 5-room apartment, overlooking Central Park, 90th St.; rent $50. Spencer, 300 Central Park West.

Desirable outside five rooms, bath, until September; seen Sunday afternoon; week days, after 10. Washburn, 601 West 142d.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION.
Completely furnished elevator apartments; 4 and 6 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

To Sublet—Five-room apartment for Summer. The Braender, corner 102d and Central Park West. Apply Apartment 35.

Finely furnished five-room front apartment, cool, light, July-August, $45 a month. Tucker, 404 West 115th Street.

Attractive, airy 8-room apartment overlooking city; near Grant's Tomb. Apply before 10, after 4. 524 Riverside Drive.

To Rent.—Three exceptionally large rooms, kitchen, and bath; new house; three months or longer. Hollander, 166 West 72d St.

Sublet to Sept. 15, beautifully furnished apartment, 7 rooms, two baths. The Peter Stuyvesant, 258 Riverside Drive.

Six-room apartment, furnished, 5th Av., between 11th and 12th Sts.; reasonable; references. H., Times.

85th St.—Eight light rooms; elevator; half rent, June-October. Tel. 4015 Schuyler.

118TH ST., 405 WEST.—Bright and attractive rooms; indefinitely. Supt.

East Side.

To let, furnished or unfurnished, physician's apartment of 7 rooms and bath from June 1; modern; elevator and door service; electricity; very reasonable rental. 155 East 72d. Phone 4810 Lenox.

To let for the Summer, attractive furnished suite at less than half regular rate; immediate occupancy.

THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

To let for the Summer months, room with bath at greatly reduced rate.

THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Sublet.—Attractive one room, large bath. The Swannanoa, 105 East 15th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Upper part of building No. 254 West 23d St.; two floors, 8 rooms, steam heated; rent, $75 per month. A. M. Cudner Real Estate Co., on premises.

To sublet, unfurnished, elevator apartment, (Dearborn,) 350 West 55th; four rooms and bath; reduced from $70 to $50. Murray.

88th, 101 West.—Seven large, light rooms; modern improvements; $45, $50. Apply premises.

47th, 16 West.—Desirable two-room, kitchenette, bath; ample closets. Superintendent.

113th St., 76 West.—Elevator apartment; six extra large, light rooms, bath; $50.

Four large, cool, housekeeping rooms to sublet; $45; subject to reasonable offer; with privilege of renewing lease; restaurant conveniently near. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av., corner West 113th St.

183d St., 521 West.—An attractive seven-room apartment, (No. 32,) facing street; all modern improvements; elevator; cool rooms; shower; Summer discount. Cummings.

East Side.

122D, 72 EAST.—Single flat, 8 outside, large rooms, newly renovated; steam heat, hot water; $35; special inducements.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3 moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that BERTHA RENDIGS, having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by her.

CHARLES W. RENDIGS.

Dated, May 19th, 1914.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Atlantic City, May 16, between Hotel Dennis and Heinz's Pier, earring, flat pearl, with small diamond; liberal reward. Address D, 11, Wyoming apartments, 855 7th Av., New York.

LOST.—On Broadway car or between 91st St. and West End Av. and 60th St. and Columbus Av., a diamond pin; conventional design; suitable reward. Goodman, 301 West 91st St.

LOST—Gold and platinum watch fob and charm, initials J. S. K. H. on charm. Liberal reward for return to Dr. Hall, 850 7th Av.

LOST—Gold watch bracelet Tuesday night, on way from West 99th St. to West 74th St.; reward. Nuyens, 546 Greenwich St.

LOST—Panama hat, 125th St. and 8th Av.; reward. Moore, 308 West 140th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, inscription "Ralph to Irene"; reward. Phipps, 531 West 124th.

REWARD—Package left on car; lost Wednesday. Mrs. Robinson, 46 West 97th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—English bull terrier, all white, last Sunday, near 40th and 10th Av.; had brass-studded harness and leash; reward for return owner. Noble, Oregon Apartments, 54th St. and 7th Av.

LOST—Fox terrier, white, with tan spots; name, "Jack"; reward. Hayes, 553 West 57th St. Phone Columbus 8882.

LOST—April 29, fox terrier; black head, spot back; reward $25. 320 West 22d St.

LOST—Large Scotch collie, underbody clipped; liberal reward. Cannon, 432 West 51st St.

LOST—English bull bitch, brindle; reward. Dr. Weltman, 91 St. Mark's Place.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Arbitrage in foreign exchange stocks, bonds; international banking taught. M 148 Times.

Dancing.

Modren dancing taught privately at 118 East 29th St. 5853 Madison Square. Miss Mae.

DANCING.—Miss Arthur and Mr. Margraff, 180 Madison Av., one block west Vanderbilt Hotel. Telephone Murray Hill 3493.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To Let.—Most desirably located store, 423 Wood St. No better retail location. Handsome new front, 3 floors. Possession now, at attractive rent. Commonwealth Real Estate Co., Commonwealth Bldg., 4th Av., Pgh., Pa.

Corner Office Hudson Terminal Building.—Completely furnished; immediate possession. For further particulars apply W. A. Pusch, Tel. 1741 Hamilton.

Private office in suite of three; telephone and stenographer service. 2070, 50 Church St.

BROADWAY, N. E. COR. 39TH ST.
Splendid light offices. Special Summer rates.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

20 cool rooms, new building; tennis, swimming pool, shower baths, bowling alleys, gymnasium; $2 to $3.75 per week; good board near by. Address Y. M. C. A., Tarrytown, N. Y.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y.—Private family; everything desirable. Tel 87-W. Foote.

Long Island.

Private cottage; exceptional Summer home; best residential section; five minutes' walk to bridge; same distance to Edelaire Station; all modern improvements; excellent table service; special season rates. Address Atlantic Av., corner Cedar Av. Telephone 596 Far Rockaway.

Eureka House, Cedar Av., Far Rockaway, S. Talley, Prop.—Perfect home, table best, boating and fishing; spacious grounds; for refined people only; terms moderate.

Beautiful, large, light, front room, near ocean; all conveniences; to rent by private family for Summer season. Berg, 220 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable farm; modern appointments; romantic mountain location; booklet; $9, $12; 90 miles; cottage or separate floors to let; improvements; board optional. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co.

Beautiful country residence, poultry, fruit farm; home comforts; modern appointments; mountain location; 90 miles; $9 to $12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.; 100-acre farm; excellent board; all improvements; $8-$9. Kayser, 520 West 122d St.

New England.

KIRCHNER FARM,
Hinsdale, Mass.

On Lake Ashmere; pleasant rooms; table supplied from farm; tennis, boating, fishing; references; booklets. Jennie K. Laurence.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board; unsurpassed location; near station; excellent table. S. B. Hazard, 151 Scotland Rd., South Orange, N. J.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

84TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Desirable single, double rooms; board.

63D ST., 23 AND 30 EAST.—Fine rooms, $3 to $10 weekly; with board, $8 to $15. Telephone 5271 Plaza.

HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER,
15 East 11th St.
Best rooms and suites, $12 to $30; we figure that during the Summer it is better to get these low rates and keep our house full than to ask our regular rate, $15 to $50, and have half of our rooms vacant.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; board; Summer rates; reference; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; near park; accessable location.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, private bath; board optional; moderate.

68TH ST., 50 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, one flight up; private bath; dressing room; electricity; Steinway piano; exceptionally well-appointed house; only few select people accommodated; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners; telephone; reasonable.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water; Subway, "L," Park, phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional board; large rooms; private baths; electricity; single rooms.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Exceptionally cool rooms; single, double; homelike; refined environment; excellent table.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, subway and elevated express; references; table board.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; ref.

76TH ST., 127 and 129 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable rooms; cool for Summer; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 237-279 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; Subway; Summer rates.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally cool front room; bay window; suitable two; private house.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions" with large parlors, tearoom, small lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, (64 Riverside Drive.)—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking Hudson; Southern cooking; Summer rates.

79TH ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms, large, small; private house; Southerners; board optional.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Single second floor room; electricity; French cuisine; table guests.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Central Park.)—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; advantageous rentals now.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable rooms; electricity; generous table; special rates; Summer guests.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Cool rooms for Summer; excellent cuisine; Summer rates; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium front room, second floor, adjoining bath; refined; references.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

86TH ST., 51 WEST.—Attractive rooms, refined house; table and all appointments first-class.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, board; high-class; Summer rates.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined neighborhood; Summer rates; references.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Room, high-class apartment; $15 monthly. Apt. 5I.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room in well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

105TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped, new private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; six beautiful bathrooms.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractively situated, large, single room; table guest; Summer rates.

122D ST., 158 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; table guests.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Large and single rooms to let, with elegant board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; large room; private bath; electricity; references.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Double, single rooms, at reduced Summer rates; excellent board.

PRIVATE family; business man or woman; West 90th St. and Central Park; breakfast, dinner; $10; references. L 91 Times.

THE WOODBURY,
855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
2 BLOCKS NORTH 157TH ST. SUBWAY.

Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY will accommodate one or two gentlemen in their beautifully furnished home; ten minutes to New York; table exceptionally fine. Box Y 265 Times Annex.

FLATBUSH, (321 Westminster Road, Near Cortelyou Road Station.)—Two large rooms, second floor private house; board. Tel. 9124 Flatbush.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large, front room; private bath; telephone; $7; others, $3.50.

19TH, 134 EAST. (Gramercy.)—Comfortable two-room kitchenette apartment; telephone; bath; references; reasonable.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Place.)—Single, en suite, private bath; breakfast in room.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

36TH ST., 38 EAST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; very reasonable to permanent business people.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; select house; breakfast optional; telephone; reference.

72D, 178 EAST.—Large front room; next to bath; also small rooms; reasonable.

125TH, 74 EAST.—Choice furnished rooms; lady, gentleman; improvements; select party; reasonable.

FULTON AV., 1,214 (East 168th St.)—Several fine bright rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to let, separately or en suite; convenient to all car lines.

GRAMERCY PARK, 137 East 21st.—Large, cool room and bath; one flight up.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

10TH, 17 WEST.—Clean, cool rooms; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen. Mrs. Bean.

11TH, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water, lawns, trees; telephone; breakfast optional.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Clean, well-kept rooms; running water; telephone.

22D, 350 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large, front rooms, $4 to $8; suite, $10; select house.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

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Single, double rooms; Summer rates; references.

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58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; near park; accessable location.

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68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners; telephone; reasonable.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water; Subway, "L," Park, phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional board; large rooms; private baths; electricity; single rooms.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Exceptionally cool rooms; single, double; homelike; refined environment; excellent table.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, subway and elevated express; references; table board.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; ref.

76TH ST., 127 and 129 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable rooms; cool for Summer; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 237-279 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; Subway; Summer rates.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally cool front room; bay window; suitable two; private house.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions" with large parlors, tearoom, small lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, (64 Riverside Drive.)—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking Hudson; Southern cooking; Summer rates.

79TH ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms, large, small; private house; Southerners; board optional.

77TH ST., 333 WEST.—American family, having home overlooking Hudson, will give large, southern exposed room, private bath, with board, to refined gentleman; couple; best home cooking.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; private bath; board optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, cool room, shower bath, running water, at reduced price Summer months; phone; all conveniences.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large cool rooms; light housekeeping; $3-$9.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful, large room; private bath; housekeeping privileges; also small room; Summer rates; Subway; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Delightful, large front room; southern exposure; near Subway; references.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—Cool rooms for Summer; homelike surroundings; Summer rates; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable, cool back parlor; other large, small rooms; private baths.

82D ST., 80 WEST.—Well furnished large single room, bath, telephone, $3.50. Anderson.

82D, 146 WEST.—Outside, airy, comfortable room; lavatory; quiet apartment; elevator. Godet.

82D, 118 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, large, medium rooms; private bath; Summer rates; homelike.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Large front room; abundant closet room; bath, running water, telephone.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath, electric light, piano; reference.

82D, 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms, kitchenette; concessions. Davis.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Large room; private bath; $5; single room; running water.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Private; handsomely furnished, large and small rooms; very convenience; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined surroundings; private house; moderate; conveniences.

85TH ST., 205 WEST.—Artistic double room, apartment; women; references. Schuyler-5589. Barcus.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Two exceptionally cool rooms; private bath; others; running water; convenient.

87TH, 8 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms in handsome private house, single or en suite; delightfully cool; near L and Central Park; gentlemen only; references required.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Delightfully cool, comfortable, large, small rooms; electricity, shower; all conveniences.

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms in high-class house; superior board; table guests.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private family; unusually attractive, nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; suitable two. 7296 Riverside.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, small rooms; adjoining bath, dressing room; electricity; breakfast optional.

104TH, 247 WEST.—Exceptionally large connecting suite; all modern conveniences; accessible neighborhood. St. Lawrence.

107TH, (2,787 Broadway.)—One room, suite of two; all conveniences. Riverside 1702. Nuison.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Pleasant, cool parlor, with bedroom; telephone; only $6. Wilford.

112TH, 533 WEST.—Large, cool, outside room; gentleman; reasonable. Morningside 6528. Morse.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Attractive rooms; high-class apartment, opposite Columbia campus. Apartment 22.

114TH ST., 606 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, electricity; single rooms; kitchenette apartment.

115TH, 357 WEST, (Morningside Park.)—One, two front, bath adjoining; modern elevator house; business couple, nurses; near 116th "L"; private. Apartment 6E.

118TH, 421 WEST.—Neat single room; all conveniences; excellent table; phone. Krems.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Large, southern exposure, front room; gentleman; no other roomers; eighth floor; exceptionally fine building; breakfast optional. 7700 Morningside. Walsh.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Beautiful single, double; fine view; right for Summer. Apt. 5I.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Unusually attractive, airy rooms, overlooking Columbia Campus, Hudson. Apt. 83.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, room; new, high-class apartment. Apt. 10T.

121ST ST., 501 AND 519, Morningside Heights.)—Delightful Summer location; near Riverside Drive; opposite Columbia University; attractively furnished, sunny front rooms; southern exposure; single or double, $5, $6; also court room, with kitchenette, $5.50 week; large, sunny court room, $5; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room; parlor for callers; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water; Broadway Subway. Telephones Morningside 6822, 8790. Mrs. Young or Miss Williams.

121ST, 500 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, near Subway, parks, and Drive; Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful double room, with kitchenette; single room also; reception room, restaurant, roof garden. Apply Apt. 809.

122D, 523 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Single and en suite outside rooms, $8 up. Sherman.

130TH, 158 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; running water; $3.50; gentleman. Owner.

137TH ST., WEST, 611.

Elegantly furnished rooms, single, suites, private baths; overlooking Hudson; special rates for Summer, with or without board. Call Apartment 31.

143D ST., 501 WEST.—Large, comfortable outside room; exclusive; use kitchen. Apt. 27.

143D 531 WEST.—A large, cool front room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 32.

158TH, 634 WEST.—Beautiful suite of rooms; lavatory, bath, electricity; private residence; gentlemen; references. Audubon 4397.

159TH ST., 516 WEST.—Cool, neatly furnished room; convenient; every convenience. Schultze.

ALLIANCE HOTEL., 258-260 West 44th, offers comfortably furnished rooms and board, moderate prices; quiet place for quiet people; special rate to permanent guests

THOUSANDS AT MASS FOR NATION'S DEAD

Twelfth Annual Military Service Sung on the Parade Ground of the Navy Yard.

MANY PERSONS OVERCOME

Field Hospitals Kept Busy Caring for Those Prostrated by Fatigue and Long Fast.

The twelfth annual military mass for the nation's soldiers and sailors who have died in our wars was sung yesterday morning at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A large altar was erected in front of the Marine Barracks, on the same spot where President Wilson two weeks ago delivered an address at the memorial service for the sailors and marines who lost their lives in the capture of Vera Cruz. About the altar were gathered more than 10,000 persons, including 5,000 men in uniform.

The weather was ideal for the mass. The sky was cloudless and although the sun shone brightly the thermometer in front of the Marine Barracks registered only 80 degrees. But, notwithstanding this, the hospital corps was kept busy throughout the service taking care of those who were overcome. Fifteen persons were prostrated, but none of the cases was serious. In view of the great throng more prostrations were anticipated by the naval authorities.

On either side of the field hospital tents were erected and in these first aid was administered. Dr. William W. Wickersham was in charge in the west tent, and Dr. R. T. Orvis, who directed the hospital arrangements, was in the east tent. As soon as they received treatment at the first aid tents, those sufferers who did not respond rapidly were removed on stretchers to the main hospital on the ground floor of the barracks where rooms were set aside for men and women. Dr. George Wickes was in charge in this building.

Seven persons were carried to the main hospital, directly behind the large stand on which the altar was erected. To get them there from the first aid tents on the sides of the parade ground, the litter bearers had to break through the outskirts of the crowd, and they passed to and fro while the priests were intoning the mass. A guard followed each stretcher to keep back the crowd that tried each time to follow the stretcher to the hospital.

Most of the cases were reported as "syncope," and the prostrations, according to Dr. Orvis, were not due so much to the heat as to the physical condition of those who were overcome. Many of them were uniformed men, who had stood in line for nearly an hour and a half before the mass began. Some had come from remote parts of the city at such an early hour that they were unable to get breakfast. Here is the list of those overcome that was given out by the Navy Yard Hospital authorities:

ALLEN, STELLA, 25 years old, colored, 100 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn.
BEARRIES, May, 22 years old, 2,014 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn.
BRODERICK, WILLIAM, 2,076 La Fontaine Avenue, the Bronx.
BUTLER, RICHARD, 14 years old, 193 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.
COLLINS, ALFRED, 12 years old, 20 North Emery Street, Brooklyn.
FITZGERALD, WILLIAM, 11 years old, 920 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn.
JORGENSON, JOHN, 173 Dyckman Street, Manhattan.
KIRBY, JOHN, 307 Eckford Street, Brooklyn.
KOLB, JOHN, 1,237 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn.
MONAHAN, JOHN, 579 East Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan.
MURPHY, JAMES E., 237 East Ninety-fifth Street, Manhattan.
O'NEILL, SADIE, 20 years old, 155 Park Avenue, Manhattan.
QUIRKES, WILLIAM, 18 years old, 502 Seventh Street, Brooklyn.
ROOME, WILLIAM, 315 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.
STANTON, ELLA, 23 years old, 228 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn.

The mass was under the auspices of Gloucester Naval Camp, No. 5, assisted by the Long Island Chapter of the Knights of Columbus. The service was revived in Brooklyn twelve years ago, and before that it had been held only once in the history of this country, so far as the records show, and that was in Washington, D. C., at the close of the civil war, when the survivors of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, were the worshippers.

The open-air military mass originated with the armies of Castile and Aragon, in the conflict with the Moslems. Militant priests of the great orders that were trying to defend Christendom from the Eastern hordes celebrated the field mass with splendor, if campaign conditions permitted, on every Sunday, and from Spain the custom spread throughout Europe, particularly in France, Italy, Bavaria, and Poland.

The Right Rev. Mgr. James N. Connelly of Manhattan was the celebrant yesterday, and he was assisted by the Very Rev. John P. Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor; the Rev. John J. Brady, a Naval Chaplain, subdeacon, and the Rev. Francis J. Sullivan, Chaplain of the New York Police Department, who delivered the sermon. The Rev. W. J. Cleary was Master of Ceremonies.

The vestments of the priests, richly embroidered in gold, glistened in the sunlight, and in front of the altar the silk flags of dozens of uniformed organizations added to the brilliant spectacle. Father Sullivan in his sermon paid a tribute to the heroism of the men who fought in the Revolution and the civil and Spanish wars, and in coming down to the present time, said:

"Only two weeks ago, seventeen of our young men who gave their lives in the performance of their duty and for the love of their country's flag, were brought back home. On this very spot they were eulogized by the President of the United States, the Mayor of the City of New York, and by representative men of the country. It was with saddened hearts we saw that funeral cortège pass along the streets, but we cannot suppress our joy that there were among them a Daniel Aloysius Haggerty, and a Dennis J. Lane, both devoted sons of the church of Christ, from whom they received their instinct of patriotism. There is consolation today that there are unnumbered thousands of Haggertys and Lanes ready to go forth and lay down their lives for their country."

The procession to the mass was led by General Marshal Robert N. Mackin, and Assistant Marshals Harry O. Hutchins, Past Commander United Spanish War Veterans, William J. Keating, John Fitzgerald, and Past Adjutant William MacCauley.

Following them was the Committee on Arrangements, headed by John Daly, Chairman. The first division of the procession consisted of detachments of the Fourteenth and Forty-seventh Regiments, N. G. N. Y., and the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers. The second division of United Spanish War Veterans, the New York camps in numerical order, under command of Department Commander Ralph H. Parker, and Chief of Staff Alfred J. Kennedy; the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, the Life-Saving Service of New York City, the First Torpedo Battalion, Port of New York, and the United States Customs Employes' Benevolent Association. The third division consisted of detachments of police and firemen; the fourth division of detachments of letter carriers of Manhattan and of Brooklyn. The fifth division of the First New York Regiment and Long Island Chapter of the Knights of Columbus; the First Regiment of the New York State Catholic Benevolent Legion, the sixth division of the Kings County Ancient Order of Hiberians and Foresters of America, and the seventh division of the Cadet Corps, under command of Major John L. Moore.

Some of the invited guests who occupied seats in the stand near the altar were Ardolph L. Kline, the ex-Mayor; Bird S. Coler, James R. McLaughlin, Col. Maurice Simmons, Past Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans; Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, Postmaster William E. Kelly of Brooklyn, Congressmen Calder, Fitzgerald, and Metz; James P. Maher, Police Captains Koch, Harbinger, and Kane; Inspector John F. Dwyer, and a delegation from the steamship Vaterland, the great new German liner.

After the mass, memorial services were held under the auspices of the United Spanish War Veterans at the United States Naval Cemetery at Flushing Avenue and Royalson Street. The master of ceremonies was Commander William Carter, who made the opening address, and among the speakers were the Very Rev. John P. Chidwick, Department Commander R. H. Parker, and Commodore S. C. Van Tassel.

MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD.

Veterans of Two Wars at West End Presbyterian Church.

Memorial services in honor of the men who fought in the civil and Spanish-American wars were held last night in the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street. Preceding the services, there was a parade of veterans, headed by the Subway Band, and escorted by a detachment of the National Guard and Boy Scouts.

In the line were E. D. Morgan Post, G. A. R., John K. Darrage, Commander; Peter Cooper Post, G. A. R., Thomas B. Maguire, Commander; Roosevelt Post, Spanish War Veterans, George Krug, Commander; Farragut Squadron, Naval War Veterans, and the details of the National Guard and the Boy Scouts.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin Keigwin, pastor of the church, gave an address on "The Little Green Tents," which he said was a simile for the graves of the soldiers. Assistant Quartermaster General Henry W. Knight of the Department of N. Y. G. A. R., made a reminiscent address.

The roster of the dead of the Spanish-American war veterans was called by Chaplain Oxhley, which was followed by "taps."

Spanish war and Grand Army of the Republic veterans were well represented at the annual memorial services held last night at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 104th Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues. Defender Camp, No. 36, and the Gen. Joe Wheeler Camp, No. 80, of the Spanish War Veterans, and Joe Hooker Post, No. 182, G. A. R., with its associate members and the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 144, assembled at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway and marched to the church, led by the Seventh Regiment fife and rum corps. The Rev. Christian F. Reisner preached the sermon.

War Veteran Drops Dead in Church.

TROY, N. Y., May 24.—While listening to a Memorial Day sermon at special services attended by members of the Grand Army of the Republic and auxiliaries in a local church tonight Charles Morrell, a veteran of the civil war, dropped dead.

EXPECT STRIKE VOTE ORDER

Western Trainmen to Break Off Negotiations with the Railroads.

CHICAGO, May 24.—This week it is expected will see the close of the negotiations between the trainmen employed on all railroads west of Chicago and the companies. A strike vote will be ordered by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, it is said tonight. Should the men decide to strike, an appeal will be made to the Government board of mediation.

The hearings on the demands have extended over four months. The men asked for increased wages and improved working conditions. In general, their demands include the awards made by mediators to trainmen of the eastern railroads.

The general managers and officers of eighteen railroad companies, representing the lines operating west of this city, who have been conferring here with the trainmen almost daily since January 26, according to the employes, have talked of lowering instead of raising wages. So little progress has been made that the trainmen decided to break off negotiations.

Roseville Trust Trial Today.

Before Chief Justice Gummere in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Newark today three former officers of the defunct Roseville Trust Company and a depositor will be placed on trial on a criminal indictment containing more than 90,000 words and approximating 350 counts, narrating the alleged conspiracy through which the bank was defrauded of $35,730.06. The indicted men are Raymond E. Smith, ex-Treasurer; Augustus R. Jennings, ex-teller; William J. Thompson, a bookkeeper, and William C. Armstrong, a depositor.

Bayside Leads Y. M. H. A. League.

As a result of the five games scheduled for competition last Sunday in the Metropolitan Baseball League of the Young Men's Hebrew Association the Bayside Branch is leading the league. Five games were scheduled, but one resulted in a forfeit. The leaders have won all four games played this season. The scores of Sunday's games follow: At Mount Vernon—Mount Vernon, 5; Brooklyn, 4. At West End Oval—Ninety-second Street, 7; Williamsburg, 3. At Staten Island—Bayside, 11; Richmond Borough, 4. At Yonkers—Borough Park, 24; Yonkers, 1. At McComb's Dam Park—Bronx, 9; Rockaway, 0, (forfeited.)

West Side Courts Nearly Ready.

The new tennis and racquet courts of the Westside Y. M. C. A., adjoining their Fifty-seventh Street building, are practically completed and will be ready for use within a few days. Competent judges pronounce them as among the truest and fastest outdoor courts in the Metropolitan district. Most of the players are highly gratified over the completion of the work as they have been forced to seek practice accommodations elsewhere during the rebuilding of the West Fifty-seventh Street field. A series of special matches is being arranged for the first week of June.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MAIL CARRIERS

Church Observance Throughout the Country for Deceased Members.

IN THE CATHEDRAL HERE

Address Made by Mgr. Lavelle, Music by Letter Carriers' Band and the Cathedral Choir.

Letter carriers throughout the country observed a memorial day yesterday with church services in honor of deceased letter carriers. Members of the New York Letter Carriers' Association to the number of 2,000 attended a vesper service at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where they were welcomed by the Rev. Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral. A memorial sermon was preached by the Rev. Luke J. Evers, rector of St. Andrews. William E. Kelly, Postmaster of Brooklyn, attended the service.

The carriers marched through the streets to the Cathedral from Madison Avenue at Twenty-sixth Street, headed by their own band. A fife and drum corps of sons of letter carriers was also in line. Albert Tharp, President of the organization, was in command of the three battalions.

In his welcoming address Mgr. Lavelle said his hearers, as members of the postal organization of the United States, were part of a world machine that has done and is doing more than any other material agency to unite the nations and render the brotherhood of man a reality. In his sermon the Rev. Father Evers denounced the materialism of the age, warned of its dangers, and said it was an inspiration to see so large a body of men seeking the comfort of religion.

At the beginning of the service "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung with the accompaniment of the letter carriers' band, and at its conclusion "taps" was sounded by buglers of the band and the fife and drum corps. The Cathedral choir assisted at the service.

The first service of the kind was held last year, and the convention of the National Association at San Francisco a little later decided that New York's example should be imitated, and a day was set aside for memorial services in all cities.

ERECTS STATUE OF HIMSELF

Freas, a Civil War Veteran, Will Unveil It Memorial Day.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Declaring that "if you want a thing done right you must do it yourself," Melville H. Freas, a Civil War veteran on Memorial Day will unveil a massive granite monument which he has had erected in his own honor. The monument, completed yesterday, is surmounted by a life-size statue of Freas clad in a uniform worn by the Union troops during the war, but which shows the aged veteran as he appears today. The gun represented is a reproduction of the service arm he carried at the battle of Gettysburg.

Freas, who is 73, began preparing plans for the memorial several months ago, and personally attended to all the details of its erection.

"In the cemetery where the monument stands," he said, "there are buried nearly 500 soldiers who fought in the civil war, but there was not a single monument erected in their honor. Years ago I began saving my pension money to defray the expense of building something that will stand for years after I am dead and forgotten."

The monument, with the statue, stands nearly twelve feet in height and weighs four and a half tons. It cost $5,000, according to Freas.

Columbia Starts a Farm.

MADISON, N. J., May 24.—The agricultural department of Columbia College has leased thirty-five acres of the Nathaniel Niles property on lower Main Street for experimental purposes. Prof. O. S. Morgan, head of the department, has signed the lease for three years, with an option of renewal for two years more. Six students are already on the ground preparing it, and seeds have been planted.

400 Public Schools in Games.

June 13 will be one of the greatest days in the history of the Public Schools Athletic League as on that date 400 schools, with an entry list of 1,600 schoolboy athletes, will have their annual field and track championship games at Brooklyn Athletic Field, East Seventeenth Street and Avenue K, at 2 o'clock. The youthful athletes have been divided into four classes, viz.: 85-pound, 100-pound, 115-pound, and unlimited weight.

There is no waste attached to Equitable space

The most profitable part of the beer industry is the foam.

And many office buildings could not flourish unless they rented the waste space with the good space.

It is not incumbent upon you, however, to assume the rental responsibility for an Owner's misfortune.

Equitable space is free from foam or waste, and as such it must appeal to you as a profitable business proposition.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

INOCULATED RABBITS GONE.

Animals Carrying Deadly Virus Stolen from French Laboratory.

MARSEILLES, May 24.—Rabbits which had been inoculated with the virus of rabies, tuberculosis, typhoid and other deadly diseases were stolen last night from the laboratory of a bacteriologist in the suburbs of Marseilles. The bacteriologist had been experimenting in the production of vaccines.

The police are making every effort to recover the animals before they are sold or eaten, but so far have found no trace of them.

WARNS IRISH EMIGRANTS.

Jordan Tells Them It Is Folly to Come to This Country.

DUBLIN, May 24.—In a strong warning published here today Michael J. Jordan, Secretary of the United Irish League of America, urges against Irish emigration to the United States.

The article declares that benefits anticipated by emigrants are illusory and that it is worse than folly for young Irishmen to attempt to compete with young Americans trained on their own soil.

DIES LIKE HER SWEETHEART

Bride-to-Be Follows Him in Suicide on Wedding Day.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 24.—Twelve hours after the man whom she was to marry had killed himself, Miss Laura Little, 20 years old, of Bluff City, today committed suicide by cutting her throat.

William Riley, 24 years old, a neighbor, killed himself last night after he had obtained a license to marry Miss Little.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Five Summer schools will be opened by the Board of Education, and there will be special classes for the pupils who fail of promotion. They will have a chance to catch up and be promoted when the Fall term begins.

BAYONNE.—Unless property owners who are in arrears for water taxes pay promptly, their supply of water will be shut off. More than $100,000 is due the city for water furnished, and the delinquents include wealthy residents.

MONTCLAIR.—The Montclair Civic Association has given a committee of its members authority to draw up a bill for presentation to the State Legislature at its next session which, if enacted, would enable Montclair to adopt the city manager plan of municipal government.

MONTCLAIR.—Joseph Berg of Paterson was arrested at Waterbury, Conn., on Saturday night by Detective Sergeant Edward Reilly and is being held at Police Headquarters here for a hearing before Recorder Henry L. Yost today. The complainant is Isaac Berg of Brooklyn. Several weeks ago, according to the statement made by Isaac Berg to Chief of Police Gallagher, Joseph Berg induced him to become a partner in the purchase of a theatre at Waterbury owned by Carl Michelfelder of Montclair. On representations that the theatre was to cost $4,000, Isaac Berg says he put up a check for $2,000 as his share. The check was cashed in Montclair. Later, Isaac Berg says, he learned that the actual cost of the theatre was only $1,800.

MONTCLAIR.—Congressman Edward W. Townsend of the Tenth District will be the guest of honor at a beefsteak dinner to be given by some of his friends and neighbors at Metropolitan Hall on Tuesday evening, June 2. The affair will be under the auspices of the Montclair Democratic Club.

MONTCLAIR.—At the forty-seventh annual speaking of original compositions for the Means prizes, held at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Edward Barrows Greene, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Greene of 125 Bellevue Avenue, was awarded the first prize of $20. Mr. Greene's subject was "Ulster and Home Rule." In 1881 his father took a prize in the same competition.

EAST ORANGE.—The Rev. Robert Russell Wicks, pastor of the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church, announced his resignation at the morning service today. He has accepted a call to the Second Congregational Church at Holyoke, Mass. It was a talk given by Mr. Wicks at a church dinner a few months ago, attacking the morality of pupils of the high school, that stirred this section and resulted in a rigid investigation by Mayor Gregory and the Board of Education.

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Fabyan House FABYAN, N. H. CAPACITY 300	**Maplewood Hotel and Cottages** MAPLEWOOD, N. H. CAPACITY 400
The Waumbek and Cottages JEFFERSON, N. H. CAPACITY 500	**Sunset Hill House** SUGAR HILL, N. H. CAPACITY 325
The Sinclair BETHLEHEM, N. H. CAPACITY 225	**New Profile House and Cottages** FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 500
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KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST WEEK—Wed. Mat., 50c. to $1.50. JULIAN ELTINGE in his great success THE CRINOLINE GIRL. Next Monday—D'Annunzio's Photo Spectacle. SEATS THURS. CABIRIA. Mail Orders Now.

HUDSON West 44th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evgs. 8:30. A Detective Comedy of Laughs and Thrills—THE DUMMY

New Amsterdam 42d St., near Broadway. Henry W. Savage offers Last 8 Times of the Melodious Masterpiece, SARI. Evgs. at 8:20. Last Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. SPECIAL—NEXT MONDAY—SEATS THURS. ✻ GRAND DOUBLE EVENT ✻ NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. AERIAL GARDENS ATOP THEATRE. ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Last 8 Times MISS ANGLIN In "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN."

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE Cohan's Best Play

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WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8:15. LAST MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:15. LAST 4 TIMES WHIRL of the WORLD. FINAL PERFORMANCE WED. EVENING.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A Farce with Music. MADAME MOSELLE

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15. PETROVA as PANTHEA. With Milton Sills. "Sensational Play."—Acton Davies.

LITTLE 44th St., West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30. ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. WINTHROP AMES presents GRACE GEORGE. Isabel Irving, Zelda Sears, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle, Ferdinand Gottschalk. THE TRUTH by CLYDE FITCH. All Seats at All Performances $2.00.

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CORT 48th St., East of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 8 TIMES. Laurette Taylor in "PEG O' MY HEART"

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LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Popular Mat. Wed. 2:30. A PAIR OF SIXES

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Popular Mat. Wed. 2:20. 50TH PERFORMANCE TONIGHT. Raymond Hitchcock IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY, "The Beauty Shop"

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The Committee have for the convenience of the public made arrangements with the following Ticket Agencies to sell East Side Reserved Seats for the entire series of games at $5.50 each seat.
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The Committee takes this means of notifying the public and advertisers in particular, that no program containing advertisements will be allowed to be sold or given away on the grounds.
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